than the above, Bor for a longer or

tives-the public meetings where peace reso lutions were adopted—the tone of the most re-nectable of the Northern press-all this furgished to many minds among us evidences el a growing change; and we accepted this of inion. Besides this, the employment by Lincoln of his two emissaries, Jacques and Gimore, to proceed to Richmond and "see Pesident Davis"-their advent and the rep rted colloquy, impressed many with the scatiment that popular spinion was pressing even upon the radical minds of Seward and

Lincoln. It then became the fashion to "play into the hands" of this opening peace preclivity, which promised to grow by cultivation, and to ripen ir to a public willingness for "peace on any terms." We accepted the fashion, entered the arena, and loaned our share to boleter this "sentiment du monde."

In this spirit our articles were written whenever we spoke of armistice-of the possible discussion of a Convention of all the Sates"-of the discussion of reconstruction. We had not only this object, to help if possis, ringing up, but we had a further purpose. t show to those who doubted, hew great our own anxiety has ever been for peace, and how prompt we would be to meet any appearance o such a solution of our difficulties whenever i came in such shape that a loval mind, in due submission to the government and to the a seral welfare, could take action. But new t e fashion has run out. It has had its day. I the language of the text, the puppets have

danced, and the "play is played out."

The Chicago Convention has met; .Mc-

dellan, and Pendleten, of Ohio, have been ominated; a platform of peace on the basis (I reconstruction, to be arranged by a Convention of all the States, adopted; and the lody has adjourned, to meet again, if necessary. Frank Pierce, Fillmore, Vallandigham, homas Seymour, Voorhees, the whole cord of Woods, have "gone up," in a sense; and Dean Lichmond, Belmont, the hards and softs, Tamseany and Mozart, have done the work-real did time work-open fillagree work, through which can plainly be seen all the artifice, I raud, stratagem, device, cunning, dishonesty, telfishness and roguery-the well-known lanks of ancient platforms. The Convent on and the Convention work, is nothing more t nan a Yankee phetograph. Every feature, seament and member of that corrupted oranigation, the Yankee politician is reflected to the life in this assemblage and its doings. Rothing elevated, nething exalted, has emaated from its operations. No leve of counry, no dignified patriotism, no pure humanty; all its action, all the stimulus which roduced its action, may be summed up in self, political trickery and political quackery. Juts against Ins; how to beat Lincoln; what to say to accomplish it; what to leave asaid for fear of hindering it : more misapprehension of the popular intelligence; more mequivocal distrust of the popular integrity, more unqualified exhibition of their own want of both intelligence and integrity. In other words, the platform is double-headed. It is like peace with independence, if that will elect the candidate; and peace only with reconstruction, if that is necessary to success. So that the Chicago Convention has done nothing more than refer the question of Lincoln's re-election back to President Davis, Robert E. Lee and the Southern armies. This is the view which we are to take of it.

If we gain victories—if we repel the invasion -if we even hold our own until Novemberthen McClellan will be elected, offers of armistice will be made, propositions for "a Convention of all the States, or other peaceable means for the cessation of hostitities," will he extended to us. "to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored en the basis of the Federal union of the States." And we may go further and say-if our successes are material, then the last clause of the above proposition may be stricken out, so as to terminate it at "hostilities," with some other basis than the "Federal union of the work: the vigorous resistance of this, the fourth campaign, up to this time, which has brought our enemies to talk at all of peace. How far statute books. our vigor and success have affected them. 3. No reconstruction, or submission, but may be seen in the fact that even Lincoln and perpetual independence. his horde, with all their hate and venous, have my; but timely and repeated negetiations for been brought to relax their bloody programme peace by the proper authorities. of universal confiscation and the hanging o | 6. No separate State action through a Con-

WEEKLYEONE

the cabel chiefs. Just in this moment, it is a serious minadventure that we have lest Atlanta. It is not an unexpected blow: After the strategic movements to the rear, by which General Johnston justified his previous repuauon of a masterly retreater, until the enemy were brought to the gate of the city, it was hardly to be expected that Hood, however brilliantly he might fight, could do more than postwone the inevitable destiny.

No doubt our loss, of material of war will be heavy, and the eclat of a decided advantage be afforded to the Yankees, more decided and prominent, because it is the isolated advantage to the enemy of 1864. The occupation of Atlanta too, we presume, will be folowed by further movements-movements which can be averted but in one way-and that is by bringing into the field all the available force of the nation.

But for absenteeism, desertion and that extraordinary perversion of judgement which keeps out of the service so-much capable material. Atlanta would never have been evacuated, however put in jeopardy by Johnsten's "art militaire."

This reverse should be accepted as a useful esson. It should stimulate renewed effort to increase our forces. All classes of society should unite with zeal and energy to press those who can bear arms usefully, to enter into the service. We repeat, we need men and no one can fail to see that we have them in abundance, who will look around him from any point of observation where he may happen to be. We quote from the Richmond Sentinel: "Every soldier: every aged and infirm man, every minister of the gospel, and every woman, should now keep ward and watch-detect, shame and expose all laggards and deserters, and encourage those who stand to their posts.

The Dail Constitutionalist, of Augusta, has otten considerably twisted, by reason of having been a very "negligent student in North Carolina politics;" and its article on Platforms, which we copy, does not altogether unravel the twist. In this article he essentially mixes us up with our cotemporary, the Conservative, of this city, and gives us credit for what the latter is wholly estitled to.

The Conservative is a paper lately established in Raleigh, we believe as the special organ of Governor Vance. As we understand it, it is a party paper, representing a political organization; modestly styling itself The Conservative Party.

The Confederate is Nor a party journal but was brought into existence and is sustained by a very numerous class of intelligent and patriotic citizens- 'patriots and property helders," as they are sometimes called-for the purpose of breaking down party spirit, er of se modifying it during the war, as to enable all sincere lovers of the Confederacy to act together for the national welfare. It is a paper largely supported, for the reason that it eschews party platforms, and plants itself on the broad principle that, now, while the nation is at war-invaded, and its existence threatened, there ought to be but two parties our country and its independence; and our enemies who make war upon us. -

As to the principles enunciated by the Conservative, and which it would seem to seek monopoly for, in the party called Conservative-they are such as all patriotic men can readily sustain-and if not claimed as exclusively for a party, they fix a status where all can act tegether.

The Constitutionalist well says that these great principles of civil and constitutional iberty" have long since been "put forth by President Davis in his message and acts."-Indeed, his whole administration has been a striking illustration of true, sound conserva-

For the Georgia platform of Governor Brown and Mr. Stephens, we never had much respect; and the Constitutionalist exposes the folly and mischief which it contained. It was one of the things we had to forgive in Governor Vance: that he had anything to do with it. We should be glad to indulge the hope that the comprehensive principles proffered by the Conservative, may find an unbroken support. There will then be no necessity whatever fer party, except the party of the country :

PLATFORMS.

. Some days since, in an article upon the tri-umphant election of Gov. Vance to the Gubernatorial chair in North Carolina, we said, "This election has don dished the Georgia. Platform, if that delectable subterfuge ever had an existence, which we much doubt."
We can certainly repeat this, and not-mistate or be in error.

The Raleigh Confederate feels called upon to say that it has not only not done so, but has sustained what was known as the "Georgia Platform," which was really the North Carelina platform, and then gives the follow-ing as constituting this celebrated frame-

2. A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our

4. An unbroken front to the common ene-

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1864.

which he said:

vention : no counter revolution; no combined | resistance to the government.

6. Opposition to desputism in every fam, and the preservation of Republican institutions is all their purity.

This may be the North Carolina slatformwe believe now that it is -but there is a "prior claim." One Jeffermen Davis, and certain armies which have made some little character in the world for bravery and gallantry, built this plitform some three years since, and have comented it forever with the best blood of the South.

We as others, may have been a "very negigent student in North Carolina politics, before the late election, for it was difficult to tell how little truth there really was in the hoasts of the Holdenites; but we are happy in informing the Confederate that we have by Auguste Belmont in a short address, in now graduated, and have no hesitation in planting ourselves upon the above platform: but the affair known for a low days as the but the affair known for a few days as the warnings of the disastreus consequence which Georgia Platform, was not the broad and com- would be full us if Mr. Lincoln's re-election prehensive one set forth above.

sistance of certain acts of the General Gov- great problems of liberal frogress and selfernment; all of this we said the North Carolina election had demolished, if it ever had an come. The American people have at last organized existence in this State, which we awakened to the conviction that a change of

And there "great principles of civil and constitutional liberty," which the Confederate Messrs. Brown and Stephens, had the honor of being put forth by Jeffersen Davis in his messages and acts still in advance of either of the gentlemen named.

But enough of this. We had no quarrel in our article with either Gov. Brown; Vice-President Stephens or Gov. Vance-but only snoke of the little soum and dirt that will arise to the surface when the waters of oppo-

sition are stirred by great men. .

The result of the North Carolina election quieted the waters, and gave to the world assurance in the integrity and patriotism of the great mass of the people-when the dirt settled to the bettom, its appropriate place, we looked into its broad besom and were astonished at its purity. And we said so. That's all.

"What Do You Think ?"

Since the evacuation of Atlanta, we have been asked a thousand a one times, what we thought? Now our thoughts are sumerous, several, iniquitous, circumstancial and real We have numerous thoughts (and they assume the shape of strong opinions) that Heed will beat Sherman yet. Our several thoughts are that Sherman will several times wish he was on the 'tother side of Chattaheochee befere he gets there. Our ubiquitous thoughts ride us fairy-like over the broken column of Yankee fleeing soldiery; while our circumstantial thinkings make us adopt the old motto -that "circumstances alter cases." But the sern, old real surmisings come to our rescue, and like a brave old tar, wrested from the briny deep b ya strong spar, we rise from the storm and read on the distant horizon-"All will work right-all. will be well." But what do you think, reader? We have

told our thoughts-what do you think? We met eur old friend Chucklehead yesterday, as we were going to dinner-late dinner-had been sick for a day or two and was feeling better-off appetite was excited for the first time for several days. He asked us, but we parried the question-"" hat do you think ?" With an enlongated neck he replied-"I think the Yankers have get us!" Alarmed, excited, astonished, we cried-where! - HOW! - "WELL!" just then old Phogie came up with a phiz as long as a Pellican's bill-and he informed us that we remembered (which we did not) about his predictions of such and such gleemy things that were to happen-and just as he had butten-holed us "good!' our good friend Lightheart gave us the wink, and with a gracious smile to him for the delivery, we repaired with him tewards our sanctum, minus our dinner, when we met a sweet little girl whom we knew well, and we wanted a pure thought. "Lillie," said we, "what de you think about the ugly Yankees down about Atlanta-are they going to whip us?" law ! no, sir; not unless God's asleep; and mama says his eyes are always open, and he sees everything. Ne sir (seid she) the Yankees can't whip us, for God is looking at them"-and little Lillie, like a comforting cherub an she is, left us and went her way. We wouldn't give her philosophy for all the Chucklehends and Old Phogie's in creation.

General Hill's Official Report.

The following is Gen. A. P. Hill's official report of the battle fought at Rearns' Station; on the Weldon Railroad, on the 26th ult.: HEADQUARTERS THIRD CORPS,)

August 81, 1864. Colonel: I have the honor to report the correct list of results in the fight of the 25th. at Reams' -Station. We captured twelve

arms and thirty-two horses. My own loss in cavalry, artillery and infantry, is sever hundred and twenty men killed, wounded and missing. Very respectfully,

A. P. HILL, Lt. Gen. Col. W. H. Taylor, A. A. G.

"I wonder where those clouds are going?" run up behind the President's platform, and sighed Flora, pensively, as she pointed with was welcomed with enthusiastic cheers. her thin, delicate finger to the heavy funer masses that floated lazily in the sky. "I think they are going to thunder," said her brother.

The Yankees have decided that deserters from our army are liable to draft, but will not be assigned to duty against the rebels. Refactor are slee liable to arra a see at a

Late from the North THE PIEST DAY OF THE CHICAGO CONVENTION

The Chicago Convention met on the 29th and the New York papers of the 30th are full of what was said and done there. We copy such of the preliminary proceedings as are interesting. Governor Seymour of New York, withdraw his same on the 28th, positively, and the New York delegation, then being poiled, stood: For McClellan, 58; scattering 18.

Onto delegation: McClellan, 16; against him. 26 Missouri; McCteflan, 13; scattering, 9 Indiang: McClellan, 18; scattering 6, Illinois McClellan 25; scattering fo. Betting was freely done at four to one that McClellan would be nominated on the first ballet. At 12 o'clock on Biowday the Convention was called to order

The past and the present are sufficient should be made possible by our want of pa-There was a strong whisper hereabouts of triotism and unity. The inevitable results separate State action in the matter of peace; of such a calamity must be the utter disla-there was talk of counter revolutions; there; tegration of our whole political and social was a decided combination spoken of in re- system, amid bloodshed and anarchy, with the government jeopardized for generations to policy and administration can alone stay our dewnward course; and they will rush to the support of your candidate and platform, prosays Governor Vance advanced in advance of vided you will offer to their suffrages a tried patriot who has proved his devotion to the Union and the Constitution, and provided that you pledge him and ourselves to main-tain their ballowed impertance by every effort

and sacrifice in our power He nominated Ex-Governor Bigler, of Pennsylvania, for temporary President, and the remination was carried. Ex-Governor Bigler, on taking his seat, made what might be called in peace times a "Union" speech, saying a great deal about the North, South, East and West rallying under the Constitution. (what Constitution?) which is of no interest to our readers in the Confederacy. After the appointment of the proper committees, various resolutions were read and referred. Among them was one by Governor Hunt, of New York, for a convention of all the States; one by Mr. Long, of Ohie, asking Lincoln to susnd bis draft for 500,000 men until after th Presidential election; one by Mr. Price, of Missouri, pledging all the (United) States to stand by each other if the "rights" of any one are trampled on by Lincoln; and the last one by Mr. Allicks, of Ponnsylvania, re-affirming the Monroe doctrine!! The Convention then adjoined till the next day.

CHICAGO, August 31-1 e'clock .- The Convention re-assembled at 10 o'clock. The Wigwam was densely packed, and the crowd outside greater than ever.

Immediately after the Convention was called to order, prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Haley, of Chicage.

The fellowing resolution was adopted : Resolved. That this Convention shall not be dissolved by adjournment at the close of its business, but shall remain organized, subject to be called at any time and place that the Executive National Committee shall design

The President then stated the question before the Convention to be on ordering the previous question, to proceed to the nomination of of a candidate for the Presidency, and it was ordered without dissent,

The vote was then taken by States, the chairman of each delegation announcing the vote of each State as they were called :

	M'Ciellan.	Seymour
Maine,	5	. 0
New Hampshire,	20 . 10 10 10 10 100	0
Vermont,	5	0
Massachusetts,	12	0
Rhode Island,	4	. 0
Connecticut,	. 6	
New York,	33	0
New Jersey,	7	0
Pennsylvania,	26	0
Delaware,	0	3 200
Kentucky,	. 0	Lores
Ohio,	16	6 -
Indiana,	91	81
Illia is.	- 16	. 0
Michigan,	8	0
Missouri,	A STATE THE MINES	.4
Minnesota,	4	0
Wiscensis,	8	0
Kansas,	3	0
California,	5	. 0
Oregon	A 288 282 48	0
THE A STREET	2021	991

for Horatis Seymour, when the call of States had been fixished, Mr. Seymour declined the nemination. He knew General McClellan did not seek the nomination. That able officer had declared it would be more agreeable to him to resume bis position in the army; but he will not honor any less the high position assigned him by a great majority of his countrymen because he has not sought it. people to unite and save our country. Let us not look back. It is with the present that we have to deal. Let by-genes be bygones.

o * * He would pledge his life that when
General McClellan was placed in the Presidential chair, he will devote all his energies to

Several delegations baving given their votes

stands of colors, nine pieces of artillery, ten the best interests of his country, and to secu-caissons, twenty-one hundred and fifty pri-seners, thirry-one hundred stands of small and privileges of the people, under the laws and Constitution.

The President then announced the vote, which was received with deafening cheers.

Immediately after the nomination, aban ner, on which was painted a pertrait of Gran McClellan, and bearing as a motte, "If I can't have command of my ewn men, let me share their fate on the field of battle," was

Chairman of the session of the People's Association of New York, claiming to represent twenty thousand citizens, accompanied by res-elutions pledging the members of the Asso-

ciation to the support of the Chicago nominee.

Mr. Villandigham moved that the nomination of George Br McGlellands made the

title affected to a death of the day and and the

Governor Powell and Judge Allen, Ohio, made brief speeches, and the question was taken on making the semination unanimous, which was declared carried amid deales-

NO. 33.

fug applause.
Mr. Wickliffe offered a resolution to the effeet-that Kentucky expects the first act of Gen. McCiellan, when insugurated next March, will be to agen the prisons and set the oup-The Convention that voted for Vice Presi dents The first ballot resulted as follows: James Guthrie, 654; George H. Pendleto 1, 514; Duniel W. Voorhees, 13; George W. Gass, 26; August Drake, 9; J. D. Caton, 16; Governor Powell, 324; John J. Phoips, 8; Blank, 1. On the second ballot, New York threw its whole vote for Pendictos. The other candidates were then withdrawn, and George H. Pendleten, of Objo, was unanimous

could only premise to devote himself in fo-ture, as in the past, with entire devotion to the great principles which lie at the foundation of our government—the rights of the States and the liberties of the people in the future as in the past. • With the hearts of millions of freemon with, the Democracy would again build up the shattered fragments of the Union and hand it down to the next generation as it was received from the last.

An executive committee of one person from each State will be appointed; and it was resolved that the Democracy of the country are requested to meet at different cities and have mass ratification meetings on the 17th of September, the anniversary of the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

With nine cheers for the ticket, the Con vention adjourned, subject to the call of the National Convention.

THE COMING DRAFT IN THE UNITED STATES. PREPARATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PROPLE FOR NEXT MONDAY.

Yesterday ought to have been quite a lively day in the United States, if the signs in the papers from that country are to be believed. Both the Government and the people are preparing for the draft—the one, to enforce; the other, to resist it. In New York city there are rumors of another riet, and the Geverament has sent troops there to prevent any uprising. A New York letter says:

George Dawson's Washington letter to the Albany Evening Journal of vesterday, affirm ing that the draft will certainly be suforced on the 5th proximo, and that the preper precautions have been taken to guard against resistance to it, is having a much wider reading here to-day than communications from that source are usually honored with. Mr. Dawson is principal proprietor of the Journal, and as his personal relations with the Presidest are understood to be intimate, he is understood to speak on such subjects as if "by authority." The effect of his assurances on the public mind are visible in the general relinquishment of the hitherto prevalent idea that the drawing would be deferred. Apartfrem Mr. Dawson's assurances, however, I may state that we have satisfactory assurances from higher (official) secrees that the draft will be enforced on the day alluded to. Prevost Marshal-General Fry telegraphs (this da) to General Hayes to spare ne pains to have all the arrangements perfected by the 1st proximo. There is reason to believe; also, that a numerous body of Western troops are new ou their way towards this city with a view to the maintenance of order.

In Illinois the revolution fever seems to be high from the following extract from a letter giving an account of a meeting at Springfield on the 21st ultime:

The Hon. and Right Rev. Henry Clay Dean pext spece. He laid it down as a distinct proposition that there were two rebellions at present in this country—that of Davis and that of Lincols. We had been fighting the former and now he would like to fight the latter alittle. He declared that the Democratic party were responsible for all the villainies of the Administration. The way to correct the war was to refuse to vote supplies, as the Commons in England were wont to check the King. If this would not suffice, then we should appeal to a bigher and a mightier power—that of revolution. He was in favor of Union, but not the bloody one sought by abelitionism. You could not bring a herd of cattle to one of their number freshly slain. At the second stand, during this time, the Hon. Lewis Ross, Hen. Cris. Kribben, of St. ouis, and Josh Allen, of Williamson county addressed a crowd. The speech of Cris. Krib tien was a violent secession one, such as the Hon. Crs. would find it unbealthy to deliver at his home in St. Louis. He took the bold and that the war was prime facie wrong, and that the Federal Government had no power and no right to coorce a State. It was such a speech as should have caused the ears of every Democrat hearing it to tingle with

shame for listening to a moral traitor Altegether the tenor of the assemblage was much more conservative than that at Pooria on the 3d. In point of numbers, I should estimate it at about four thousand. Every thing passed off in quiet so far far as known. I send a brief synapsis of the resolutions passes.

Resolution first re-affirms the devotion the Democracy to the Constitution and Union, and also to the Kentucky and I trginia resolutions of 1798 and 1899; further, that the Democracy of Illinois reiterate and adopt the resolutions of the Democratic State Convention of January 1861, which disapproves if coercion as bringing on the horrors of civil war.

Hew far the purpose of resistance in Indiana may go, may be gathered from the fact that an imprense amount of arms has been imported into that State, and by the following extract

afarming propertions that the secret Order proposed revolution at eace. There were present at that meeting of the assumittee such Congression as Thereises, who, more than a Congression of Therbes, whe, more than a year ago, prepared to entite the issue between his friends and the Government by the award. Joseph K. Edgerton, of the Fort Wayne district, was also with the committee. On the 6th of Just, 1863, he desegned the Burnelde and Haschall policy in Ohio and Indians, and said: "The end of these acts of despetium must come, either by Mr. Lincoln's administration whelly abandance to the committee of the said in the committee of t wholiv abandoning them, or by their resistance by the people even unto death." Such were the sea who met to equelch the acheme for revolution, planned by the Sane of Liberty, who fixed the 16th of this menth for reizing Governor Merton and other efficials, getting pessession of the arsenals, liberating rebel prisoners, establishing a provisional general ment, and arraying the Norman of the hellion.

Bingham, of the Sentinel, and Riotine, State Auditor, were called up. before the commit-tee, and admitted they belonged to the Order, but were not in its inner circle, and did not

McDonald returned from the North on Satday. He met the committee : and H. H. Dodd and J. C. Walker, State Agents at New York, were called before them. At first they were defiant, but admitted that revolution had been planned. Athen was to be Provional Governor. The Order was to strike. t the same time, at Columbus and Cincinnati. Ohie, and Chicago, Illinois. That they had recently met Sanders and Holcombe at Cliffen, Canada, and agreed on this plot. McDenald asked Dodd, "How many troops do you think there are about Indiapapelia?" He answer-ed, "Only a few invalids and veterass."— "There are enough," said McDenald, "to whip you and clean out your whole Order in the

McDonald and others of the committee protested against revolution new as madness, and prevailed on Dodd to send a secret circular, by virtue of his authority as Grand Commander, ordering the various Lodges to desist from revolution now. The circular was sent. and the 16th passed off without the revelu-tion planned by the Order.

This revolution throws new light on the ad-

vice of the State Central Committee to the Cepperheads to form open armed organizaout, in the name of law, arms in the hands of Democrats, and then make them allies of the secret Order in a revelution which has been postponed for a more convenient opportunity. Meantime, these Copporheads will strive for a provocation for civil war.

Concord, Sept. 1, 1864. Deer Bulletin :- The friends of our gal lant young townsman, Lieut Fred. Foard, were surprised and delighted at his sudden and unexpected arrival in this place a few days since, fresh from beyond the line of Dixie. He was captured in one of the battles fought is the vicinity of Petersbarg, about, two months since, while serving as aide-decamp to Gen. Barringer. While en route with other Confederate efficers, for their future. and what premised to be their almost intermingble shede in some leathsome prison house in the distant North; Lieut. F. made his escape by leaping from the train when it was under full headway, between Washington City and Bultimore. It was emphatically and in a double seuse, a "leap in the dark;" the night was dark and the future was no less so. The recital of his subsequent adventures during a tramp of 400 miles in the enemy's country, is extremely interesting and edilying, and may be given to your readers at some future day, when its publication cannot have the effect to increase the difficulties of others placed under similar oiroumstances. Yours truly.

AT a fancy dress ball in Paris, Francerec y, a lady was seen in a very low secked dress, wide, foating, and waving, an abundance of green ganze. She was politely asked by a gentleman what she personated. "The cos, monsieur. "At low fide then, madam." The lady blushed and the gentleman smiled.

Dunine Gen. Birney's recent raid in Floriida, a bright little girl was found alone at one house, her parents having skedaddled. She was rather non-committal for she did not know whether the troops were Union or Rebel. Two fine dogs made their appearance while a conversation was being held with the child, and she informed one of her questioners that

"Which is the best dog?" asked a bystander.

their names were Gilmore and Beaurds

"I don't know," said she "they are both mighty smart dogs; but they'd either of 'em suck eggs if you don't watch 'em."

The troops left without ascertaining wheth-

SUGAR CANE.-A correspondent of the Columbia Guardian says, it is not necessar to grind up the Chinese Sugar Cane immediately upon cutting it down. It is the game ally received apinion that the cane must be ally received apialos that the came must be ground up soon after it is out, or it will not answer the purpose of making melasses. But experiment has shown that if the came is out and placed under cover, and placed in an upright position; so that the sir can circulate through it, it will keep for mouths, and at the odd of several months it can be ground up and will make very near as much melasses as if it had been ground up when first out. This statement is made became there is an insummer around it, and there will be very great difficulty in finding mills unfisions to grind it.

VARITY OF HARTEY PARE,—Thackery re-lated the following fucident, which eccurred furing his visit to St. Louis a few years above Hopker dising at the board when he heard que

WEDNESDAY, BEPTEMBER 14, 1864.

Or course the evacuation of Atlanta is the nignal for another osslaught upon the President; and the cry at once goes forth- if Jehnston had not been removed, this great eril would never have befallen ; or if it had hefallen, it would have been under different circumstances. Well, it may of it may not be that Atlanta would not have falles under delinaton precisely in the way it did; mer are we sufficiently informed yet, to say exactly show it did fall ; but our own opinion is; that if Johnston had been kept where he was, our whole army would have been now about St. Marks, in Florida, and Johnston Would have been debating in his own mind, whether he woold "fell back " into the dalf of Mexico, or ask to be relieved.

This is our opinion : it may not be worth. the snap of a little finger : if it wint, it is a - small favor we bestow in giving it to the world, and the world owes as nothing for it, as we charge nothing.

We formed a slight acquaintance with Alen. Johnston at Manassas, and were greatly impressed with him as a military geniuswerhaps the more impressed with bim because everybody else seemed to be and we did not hear him say anything or do anything to contradict it. Afterwards we were in the retreat from Minassis, and if we know anything of disorder and confusion, we should unheritationly say that retreat was both -We were again to the retreat from Yorktown. Magrader had kept the enemy at bay there, with a very meagre force, by pure strategy. When Gen. Johnston commenced to refrent, the army commenced to demeralize. The demoralization was checked by the fight at Williamburg. On that day a comple'e onccats, not followed up, was effected on th right. On our left, the 24th Virginia Beg :ment and the 5th North Unrelina, were sent in to drive back the enemy, which they did aleriously : but although there were two brigedes in five hundred yards, and three or more regiments within half that distance, support was withheld from them, and they were orsaced to find their way out under a cruel expesare, at a sacrifice not yet surpassed in the war. Had they been supported, the "affair" the left would have been a suco equal to that on our right. Had General Johnston that day made a general cognecment, McClellan would never bave fought the series of battles around Richmond. If a general fight had been tendered the next day, about West Point, the army of Gen. Johnsten was in better plight to cope with the enemy than it ever was afterwards, notwithstanding the subsequent rainforcements.

But the gunbeats were flanking us; and weighed to "fall back." Up to that time it had been our epision, that if the enemy divided his feroe by presenting a portion on our front and sending another on the flank, if we had time to whip the detackments, that this was the Napoleonic system. At the Seven Pines we saw Gen. Johnston again. On our right the attack was successful; on the left, where Gen. Johnston was, it was a failure; and his wound relieved him from the observation of a sad repulse. But as seen as he left the army, not in time to save the splendid Merrimae er Norfelk, but in time to save Richmond, retreats coased and fighting in earnost began. The star of victory, under the auspices of Gen. Lee, appeared above the Confederate horizon. If Gen: Johnston had remained is command of that army, we verily believe he would have been fanked by Mo-Clellan to the Rocky Mountains, when Fremost would have "taken him up," and flankad him back to the Mariposa gold mines in California. Since the days of Xenophen, there has been no master of the art of retrest like Gen. Johnston. Xenophon could compare with him, for he retreated with the ten thousand "eleven hundred and fifty-five Parasangs, and got home safe after retreating two hundred and afteen days." As for Heed, he is not to be named in the same year; for Johnston retreated over a bundred miles in two months across mountains, valleys and rivers; while it has taken Hood full two months to fall back twenty-nine miles.

Johnston gave up town on town ; but Hood has ealy been able to surrender one. Johnston had an evacuation every two or three days; Hood hasn't had but one in two menths. Of course there is no comparison.

The fact of it is, seriously, to the minds of ordinary people, Gen. Johnston's strategy tooks not only mistaken, but cu'pable. That there were points between Dalton and Atlants where he could have fought a general, decisive fight, it is scarce possible to doubt. He had an excellent army, reputed to approach mearer in point of number to the enemy than Gen. Lee's ever har; well appointed, confident and anxious to test their force against the foe. There must be a wonderful change in the art of war, if no general engagement could have been brought on in that whole distance. except by assaulting entrenched lines. If there could then Atlanta, the territory, the country needed the risk of a general bettle.

So far from fault attaching to the President, his course was a necessity. Had he not been restrained by the fear of doing injustice, and applied the remedy secuer, he would not have escaped assault, perhaps would have drawn it more fiercely; but Atlanta might be maved. It has fallen, and so far as we can ese; the blame is on the shoulder of General Joe. E. Johnston.

GEN. JOHN H. WINDER -The report mentined in several of the papers recently that Gen. John M. Winder had been removed from command at Andersonville, Ga, is entirely without foundation.

dealt with from the day of the battle of Tishimingo Creek to this time."

The published correspondence between

Lieutenant General S. D. Lee and General

Forrest, and the Yankee General Washburn,

indicates that this dreadful war is assuming a

fiercer shape, and that the "black flag," under

which the ery will be no quarter and indis-

criminate slaughter, is about to be raised, at

least in that portion of our invaded territory

embraced within the commands of the two

officers above named, (Since the withdrawal

of General Lee to Atlanta, Mississippi'ls now

under General Dick Taylor.) The position

taken by our officers is a plain and manly

one. They seek not to engraft upon a war

already one of intense bitterness, and on the

part of our enemies of diabolical cruelties.

any new practices opposed to the regulations

of humanity which civilized nations recog-

nize : and Gen: Forrest has gone further, and

acquits himself of the imputations falsely

charged upon him, of ordering, at Fort Pil-

low, the massacre of prisoners already sur-

rendered. Indeed, he proves conclusively,

that the unusual slaughter at that place was

the result of the conduct of the enemy's

forces, who retreated under cover of their gua-

boat, with arms in their hands, continuing to

maintain the struggle because of some an-

ticipation, derived from the statement of their

Yankee officers, that they would not be treat-

ed as prisoners of war, but would be slaugh-

tered on their surrendering. Gen. Forrest

having thus acquitted himself, proceeds to

interrogate Washburn, to learn whether, pre-

vious to the battle of Tishaminge creek, the

negro troops "did not take an oatif before

Gen. Hurlbert, not to show quarter to his

(Forrest's) troops;" and further, "whether

Brig Sieneral Sturgis did not announce that

no quarter would be shown to Forrest's men?"

On the 19th of June, Washburn replied to

this communication, and therein admits that

such eath was sworn to by the negro troops,

and that they did with his knowledge and same-

tion, eater the fight with that determination.

The Yankee General then proceeds to en-

quire if it is the purpose is future of General

Forrest to held captured negroes as prisoners

of war, or as slaves, or murder them ?-- an-

nouncing that if these negroes are admitted

as prisoners of war, then the eath of indist

eriminate slaughter will be withdrawn; but

if not. (eavs this redoubted knight.) "let the

eath stand, and upon those who have aroused

this spirit by their atrocities, be the cense-

Let us pause for a moment, to contemplate

this announcement. There were a bedy of

negroes, numbering many thousand, belong-

ing to their masters and residing upon their

plantations along the Valley of the Mississip-

pi : they were a contented and happy race,

whose wants were liberally supplied, and

whose recognition of the rights of their owners

to their laber and service was very distinct .-

They were property-property by the laws

of the State, and property recognized by the

Constitution of the United States, which the

government of Gen. Washburn still profess to

respect and ebey. These negro slaves, the

property of their owners, were forcibly ab-

dueted from their homes by the seldiers and

subordinates of Washburn. Having no quar-

rel nor cause of quarrel with their owners.

they had neither metive nor desire to de

them aught of harm-hence, they are

forced, and bribed together, to calist

into the Yankee army, and thus to commit in-

surrection against their owners, and a capital

felony against the laws of the States. After

being so enlisted, they are admonished by

those who have them in charge, that those

whom they have thus made war on, will show

them no quarter-that they are decimed to

relentless slaughter-and thus admonished.

they are pushed to the front in every assault.

Of course there can be but one result: the

battles in which they engage become more

bloody, because expecting to be slaughtered,

and having been told that they would be, the

negroes feel no safety in surrendering, and

either fight or attempt escape when both are

Was there ever in the world such an ex-

posure of meanness, cruelty and depravity.

as this record of Washbarn makes up! It is

one consummated plan of villainy, by which

vankee cowardice, having found an instru-

ment to interpose, to run its dangers and do its

fighting, impels that instrument to its exter-

The conclusion of this correspondence by

Generals Les and Forrest is worthy of the

bold and patriotic leaders of a righteous

cause. They refer the decision of the ques-

tion us to the status of negroes, whether as

slaves recevered or prisoners of war captured.

to their government. They leave no room for

doubt as to their intention upon the point of

saving the life of captured negroes ; for they

show considerable numbers already in their

hands. They administer a fitting rebuke to

the supercilious threatener, and after indica-

ting to him that the feeling and policy of the

Southern soldier is to capture and not destroy

the negroes, they convey to Gen. Washburn

that when he assumes the onus of fighting

the negro under the "black flag," it will be

understood that the teacher of this system

will be held responsible, and the darkness of

its gloomy folds shall envelope in the same doom the white associates of the dedicated

And as a basis of future understanding.

Gen. Forgest puts two pertinent interrogate-

ries: "Do you intend to slaughter my men

who fall into your hands?" "If you do not

intend to do so, will they be treated as

prisoners of war?"-which he accompanies

with this announcement whereby to obtain a

categorical reply : "I have over two themsand

of Sturgis' command prisoners, and will hold

every officer and private as a bestage, un-

isfied that you carry out in good faith the

answers you make, and until I am assured

that no Confederate soldler has been foully

til I receive your declaration, and am sat

mination by deception and fulsehood.

That this necessary act of boldness and determination will meet the support and approval of the Government, is without doubt : and the burden of the responsibility for the future, will depend on the vader. If our enemies shall add in this war to their ouragoous enormities the herrors of the black A g. as sure as God reigns their retribution will be commensurate with their villainy.

Why Hood was not Beinforced.

There are many who have wendered why and others who have blamed President Davis because Porrest was not cent to Sherman's rear to break his communication and thus compel him to retire from below Atlanta, instead of sending him (Ferrest) to Memphis. If these fault-finders wil remember there was at that time twenty or . hirty thousand vankees in North Mississippi making preparations to make their way sowhward, in the direction of Mobile or Selma. This fermidable Yankee force threatened the mest prolific granary of the South, and even had they failed to capture the important points above named, the destruction and desolation of this region would have cut off the principal supplies of . ar-

my f Tennessee. Thrice has this gain chieft in saved that section from deselation and re lieved Mebile and Selma from impending ca ture. By his dash into Memphis the "Wizzard of the Saddle," with a small force, has welpped \$0,000 Yankers, and sent their great expedition back to the cover of Memphis and their gunboats.

Could be de more to decide the fate of the campaign of the West? Were these grumblers advised of the immense supplies sent from Alabama to the army of Tennessee they would be compelled to admit that the Department, or if you choose, the Commander in Chief, has kept Forrest in the right place .-The telegraph this morning reports him in Mobile on the 7th, and Sherman has doubtless fallen back to Atlanta to have an eye on him and Gen. D.ck Taylor.

Mr. C. E. Parish, at Milisboro', Morth Carelina, gives notice, that a gentleman in that town, noted for his great liberality to soldiers' families and to his country in general, authorises him to pay for him to each deserter who veluntarily comes in and reports to Mr. Parish. who is guilty of no other crime than desertion, ment for them to return to the help of their semrades in arms, and to wipe out the foul stain of desertion from their character. General Order. No. 54; issued by Gen. R. E. Lee, and our ewn Governor's proclamation, are a

sufficient guarantee for their protection. We wish all good citizens in Virginia, as well as our various sister States, would take an equal interest in precuring the return of absentees to the army. It will rescue these offenders from disgrace and rulin, save the community from pests, and aid the military defence of the country .-- Richmond Sentinel.

We differ from the Richmend Sentinel in its comment on the foregoing proposition from a entleman in Millsbore'. That the proposition conceived in excellent spirit, we doubt net : but we think it would have a most injurious

How will the true and faithful soldier take it, that the deserter who has fled in the hour of danger and encaked through the woods, and thereby forfeited his life, shall not only have the ferfeiture remitted, but shall be paid a hundred dellars for the operation, if he will only come back! It will be but a poor compensation for fidelity.

And how will the deserter take it? Why, on the first opportunity he will desert again, in the hope to take in some other patriotic spirit. Of one thing we may be sure, the deserter who is returned to duty per force of this bribe, will be a worthless comrade to teach shoulders with. No. The proper mede to keep away deserters, is to hold the country intelerable for them-to punish the hardened cases, and above all, to hold to the strictest account these who induce them to desert and these who harbor them. It aught of rewards have to be given, let the brave and faithful have them.

Gen. Morgan Betrayed and Murdered. The circumstances of the killing of the late amented Gen. Morgan, are briefly stated by the Lynchburg Republican of Wednesday, as follows; General Morgan with his staff, bad his headquarters at the house of a Mrs. With liams, in Greenville, and on Saturday night she determined to betray her guest and have him murdered. With this view she left her house at an early hour in the night and rode by an unfrequented and unguarded way to Bull's Gap, a distance of ffteen miles, where the yankee forces were encamped, and there informing the Yankee commander of her errand, a troop of cavalry was immediately detailed and cent under her pilotage to perform the cowardly work. They entered Greenville undiscovered and before daylight surrounded the house in which their intended victim lay all unconscious of the danger that menaced him. By some means he was aroused before they entered the house, and running out into the yard attempted to make his escape, but the foe was around him on every side. Drawing his pistel be fired five shots at his murderous assailants who were fring heavily upon him, and at length a musket ball entered his heart, killing him instantly. Gen. Morgan's men being aroused by the fir

ing, soon rallied and drove the enemy from

The husband of this Mrs. Williams, who played such a conspicuous part in this drama, (and though she is, she should be hung as high as assigned to the brigade lately commanded by Haman,) is a member of Burneide's Staff. She and her children, we learn, were immediately ordered to leave our lines, and she is now doubtless receiving from her Yankee friends the reward of her murderous treachery.

The body of Gen. Morgan was brought jo Abingdon yesterday, where it was interred to await the time when the seil of his own leved Kentucky can receive into its besom the remains of her gellent and herele, son.

The Capture of the Georgia,

We have high authority for stating that the steamer Georgia, reported captured in the Northern papers of the 7th, was not the Confederate craiser which has been doing such good service among the Yankee shipping. The captured steamer was some time ago dismantled and sold to a British merchant at Liverpool, was loaded with a British carge, and put upon the line between Liverpool, and Lisbon. The "protest" entered by her captain against her seigure was, therefore, made in good faith. and may lead to trouble between the Yankee and British Governments. The following are extracts from European papers concerning the

[From the London Shipping Gazette, August 24.] Loxpox. August 24.—The supposed capture by a Federal war steamer of the Georgia [8], formerly in the Confederate service, but lately publicly disposed of to an English merchant at Liverpool, has produced considerable excitement among the underwriters, who contend that the act was illegal, and demand the immediate attention of the Government to the

[From the Dublin Freeman's Journal, August 25.] Private telegrams received at Liverpool ansounce that the Federal frigate Niagara has seized the ex-Confederate cruiser Georgia, bound to Portugal, landed her crew, and sent the ship to New York.

LIVERPOOL. August 24.—The ma-ter (Withycombe) and thirty-three of the crew of the steam ship Georgia have been landed at Dover by the Federal steamer Ningara.

The Georgia, it will be recollected, was, fer a length of time, engaged as a Confederate privateer. She arrived at Liverpool a few months ago, and was publicly sold to Mr. Bates, of that port, for £15,000 or £16,000; was subsequently taken up by the Portuguese Government for the conveyance of mails from Liverpeol, Lisbon, to the Azores and back; and it ppears she was in transit to those ports when

her capture was made, with her corgo. The affair has caused much excitement in the North. The Herald says of it:

The Georgia, when seized, was under the British flag, and her captain entered a protest against her seizure. The event excites much controversy. It is rumored that the capture was effected under consent of the British Geyerament. There is much difference of opinion as to the legality of the capture; but generel satisfaction is expressed.

Some attributed the quick recovery of gold this morning in part to the capture of the privateer Georgia, under the British flag, the impression being that it may possibly lead to entanglements with England.

Northern Politics.

The following extracts from the Tribuse, We premise by saying that McClellan's nomination has caused the malcontent Republicans to give in their adhesien to Lincola:

Two McClellan men crossing the Wall street Ferry Saturday evening, when the news of the victories at Atlanta was known-one said privately to the other, 'Well, we will elect Little Mac in spite of all the victories!" What a confession! The Democrats have no hope of getting into power except by the success of the rebellion.

Why were the McClellan men se downcast on Saturday? They knew that their hopes of success were diminished by the victory at Atlanta. Their best chance of party triumph is in the defeat of the National arms, and they know it. Is theirs a patriotic party?

The Tribune charges that McClellan is supported both as a War and a Peace candidate, and says :

It is barely possible that the majority of the veters of the North may be so infinitely assinine as to accept a caudidate so lied inte office-him the perfect gutleman, devout Christian,' &c .- but we shall not believe it until proved. Meanwhile, we shall leave no means antried to expose these whose daily bread is their daily shame, by such devilish deception.

In order that our readers may perceive the justice of our remarks, however, unqualified n their familiar Saxon, we subjoin the following paragraphs:

The Daily News says:

'The triumph of the peace party in the Convention at Chicago, was not only assured by the character of the resolutions passed, but in the nomination of George H. Pendleton, the elequent advocate of peace, whose whele record in Congress makes it manifest that he disbelieves in coercion by arms in a Government founded upon consent. To restore the Union by war, is an absurdity that never ontered the vigorous brain of this young states-man of the West He has studied the constitutional history of the country too closely ever to be carried away by any such delusion as this. Should the Democratic ticket be elected, and a cossation of hostilities be secured for a few weeks, the man does not live at the North who will have the moral courage to advocate a policy that shall open again the bloody drama of war, with all its terrible surroundings.

The World says : General McClellan, when inaugurated, will and a war on his hands, (unless Mr. Lincoln shall, meantime, have made a disgraceful disunion peace,) and until reunion becomes pussible, he will conduct it with all the skill, vigor and efficiency which the country expects from so accomplished a soldier and se staunch a friend to the Union, but in such a manner as will not obstruct the growth of a Union party in the South.

WITHIN the past few days the price of corn in Cumberland, S. C, has declined from twenty-five to twelve dollars per bushel .-Beef, been and other articles have also declined in price.—Savannak News

We do not know where "Cumberland, S. C." is, but we would enquire, are there any vacant houses in or near the place, to be let out by hadlords who recognize the doctring of a future life of rewards and punishments?

N. C. BRIGADIS, -Gen. Kirkland having Gen. J. G. Martin. Col. McRae of the 15th N. C. Regiment, commands Kirkland's old brigade. Cel. A. C. Gedwin, 57th N. C. Troops, has been premoted to the rank of Brigadier General.

THE printers of New Jersey boast that there is not a single printer in the State prison of the State, and but one in the Logis.

Died, a prisoner in the hands of the enemy, at Point Lookout, Maryland, on the 16th of July last, Thomas Jerransen Jerranys, aged 21 years

Born on the anniversary of American Independent on the anniversary of American Independent of the Independent of I dence, this noble young man seemed to have im-bibed its hallowed associations; for at the begin-ning of this war he volunteered in the Elih Arti-lery, with which he remained till that company was sent out of the State. Being so young and withal the only hope and protection of his widowwithal the only hope and protection of his widowad mother she prevailed upon him to remain at
home. But his stay was of short duration, for
burning with innate patriotism he soon
"Resolved to mingle in the tide

"Resolved to mingle in the tide
Where charging squadrons fariously ride,
To conquer or to die."
He then joined Capt. Rufus S. Tucker's cavalry company, of which he was made Sergannt, and continued through the vicissitudes of three active campaigns, when on the 31st May last, he was taken prisoner at Hanover Court-House. For weeks a painful uncertainty as to his fate drooped the spirits of his family and friends, when at last they were assured of his safety through a fellow prisoner of war.

Alasl this consolation was brief; for a fellowrisoner writes that he is no more. "Dust to

st earth to earth." The hero youth, gentle as brave, still lives in the hearts of a grief-stricken mother, sisters and brothers, and in the remembrance of a numerous kindred and sympathizing pelghbors. C.B. H.

CAMP STH N. C. CAVALRY, Near Petersburg, Va.

At a meeting of the officers of the 5th N. C. Cavalry Regiment, held September 3d 1864, Capt. E. F. Shaw was called to the Chair, and Lieut. Geo. J. Moore was requested to act as Secretary. The Chairman in a few feeling remarks referred to the recent sudden death of Surgeon Elvis Me Chony, and explained that the meeting was called for the purpose of giving expression to the fee ings of the Regiment at his untimely demise.

The following were appointed a committee to draft appropriate resolutions, viz. Ca t. N. P. Bankin, Dr. T. P. Coleman and Serg't W. L. Rose. They reported the following, which were WHEREAS, Our much esteemed friend and Su

geen, Dr. ELVIS McCRORY, has been suddenly called from "time to eternity," we deem it right and proper to give utterance to the feelings Resolved let, That in the death of Dr. McCrery this regiment has sustained the loss of a most skillful Surgeon, who was always at his post ready to administer to the sick and wounded; and who by his gentlemanly bearing and social qualities had endeared himself to all; that during a sojourn of only a few months he had by his fearlessness amid danger, his kindness and skill in treating the wounded and his many qualities of head and

heart, challenged our admiration and won our highest respect and egard. Resolved 2nd. That although coming smong us an entire stranger, from a sister State, we soon earned to appreciate his merits and now mourn

Resolved 3rd, That we tender to his bereaves family and friends our heartfelt sympathy in their deep affliction; that to them their loss is great—

to us, to his profession and country.

Resolved 4th, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, also to the Goldsboro' Journal and Raleigh 'enfederate for publication.

GEO. J. MOORE, Sec'y. Mississippi papers please cppy.

MORTH CAROLINA,) Court'of Equity, Susan W. Jenkins, by next friend, &c.,

Micajah J. T. Alston, and wife Martha E. and THIS is a bill to appoint a Trustee in place of

John Faulcon, deceased, for the purpose of administering certain trusts declared in a marriage settlement between the plaintiff and her husband, Thomas W. Jenkins; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Micaiah J. T. Alston and his wife. Martha E. are non-residents of North Carolina, they are hereby notified to appear at the next Court of Equity t be held for the County of Halifax aforesa d, at the Court-House, in Halifax town, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1864, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill, otherwise the same will be taken as confesse by them, and a decree will be entered acc

ANDREW CONIGLAND, C. M. F. At Office in Halifax town, Sept. 9, 1864. sep 14-w6w

PUBLIC SALE.

HAVING qualified as Executor, the under-signed, at the residence of Mrs. Mary H. Cheek, deceased, op the main road one mile south of the town of Warrenton, will, on the 22d day of September 1864, sell at public auction, all the Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Tools, Fo der, Oats, Horses, Tobace in bhds., 32 Coms, Oxen, &c., 75-to 190 Hogs, including Sows and Pigs and many good for pork, being now in good condition, and every other kind of perishable property belonging to the deceased.—Six menths credit for all sums over \$100. As soon as gathered, there will be a fine crop of Corn and Fodder for sale, of which further notice will be given. The plantation, a most desirable one, is also for rent, either privately or publicly. This sale is well worthy of the attention of those who wish to obtain a supply of Gorn and Meat, or a goad residence.

THO. J. PITCHFORD, Ex'r. Warrenton, N. C., Aug. 29—aug 31-d20t-w3t
Weekly Conservative copy 3 times.

Dr. Deems' Appointments. . The Financial Agent of the North Carolina Orphan Endowment Fund will address the people on the State of the country, especially in behalf of the orphans of our seldiers, at the following times and places, if Providence permit: Tarboro', Edgecombe Co. Tuesday, Sept. 13 Black Creek, Wilson "Thursday, "15 Salem, Huntsville, Forsythe Thursday, Yadkin Jonesville, Wilkes, Wilkes, Sunday, Rock Spring, Alexander

Taylorsville, Sunday, Iredell To all these places he has been kindly invited.
On the Sundays he will preach. On Thursday,
September 29th, he will preach at the Church of
any denomination to which he may be invited, which he can reach so as to keep his appointments at Wilkesboro' and Rock Spring, and on Thursday, October 6th, at any Church between Tay-

day, October 6th, at any Church between Tay-lorsville and Olin.

He begs leave to express his thanks for the un-varying kindness he has received in all parts of the State, and his gratitude to Almighty Ged who epens the hearts of the people mere and more to this most patriotic enterprise. He relies upon the friends of the cause to make arrange-ments to send him to and from his appointments.

sep 8-d&tw&w-5t.
The Greensboro', Salem, Statesville, Salisbury and Charlotte papers are respectfully requested to give the above a few insertions.

Notice...-Taken up and committed to the Jail of Catawba, a dark NEGRO man about fifty years of age. Said negro says his name is PLEASANT, and that he is the property of Hugh Carlyle and Geo. Henderson of Georgia.

A. J. HELTES, Jailor. Newton N. C. April 13th 1864. ap. 20 12-wem

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, BURKE

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SHORIENS, JULY TERM, 1864. Perkins Johnson and wife Elizabeth, George . Pinhor, James James and wife Sarah, Reirs at Law of Thomas Pinhor, doc'd.

J. B. KINGAID, C. C. C.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 10 .- This morning about two o'clock, the enemy massed eleven regiments in front of Finnegan and Harris' akirmish lines driving is two of our lines and capturing some thirty prisoners. Gens. Finnegan and Harris quickly rallied their men, retaking the inner line and capturing sixty prisoners, including one com-missioned officer. One skirmleh line was re-cotablished at a distance at some points two hundred yards, at others not more than fifty yards in the rear of our former skirmish line. On yesterday. sharpshooting began on this part of the line .-Heretofore a sort of truce -xisted. Prisoners captured belong tothe let brigade, third division, second corps. - Nothing of interest at this

From Gen. Wheeler.

RICHMOND, Sept. 11.—In an official dispatch , dated-leadquarters, Wheeler reports as follows : We destroyed the Railroad and bridge on the Nashville Railroad, then moved down on the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad. We destroyed fifty miles of the Alabama and Tourtesse Bailroad; also several trains and much property.

In every fight thus far with the enemy, we have been successful, capturing and damaging a large number. Our less is about one hundred killed and wounded. No prisoners captured in action

From Maryland.

RICHMOND, Sept. H .- The new Constitution for Maryland, was adopted by the Convention on the 6th-year 63, says 23. Dent, who voted in the negative, said the Constitution was an instrument of wrong and oppression unparalleled in the history of American constitutions. The Conventio adjourned, subject to the call of the Presi-

written a lengthy letter in reply to Judge Ould's recent proposals for exchange of prisoners. He says if the Confederate authorities are willing to exchange colored soldiers as prisoners claimed as slaves in the Confederate States, the principal difficulty in effecting exchange will be removed.

From Georgia.

MACON, Sept. 9.- In their retreat from Jones boro' the enemy burned every cress tie, and broke every rail for lifteen miles on the Macon and Weetern read. Our pickets extend six miles beyond Jenesbore', with no enemy in sight, except scattering parties. A Cuptain and five privates were captured yesterday. They were very insolent, stating that having virtually suppressed the rebellion in Georgia, Sherman's army would new They also stated that thirty thousand of his men would be mustered out this month, and that the times of many of these had already expired before the fall of Atlanta, but they were conjured to remain until after that event happened.

The enemy is closely massed around Atlanta, and there is not the slightest prespect of an advance soon. Our army is again in splendid wirits.

From Mobile. MOBILE, Sept. 9 .- Gen. Taylor has assumed

command of this department. Gov. Watte is here.

Four blockaders are in sight. All quiet.

Fire in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Sept. 10 .- A very destructive fire occurred at Manchester last night, originating at Gilmore's Tobacco factory, which, with contents, embracing a large stock of tobacce, were entirely destroyed. Gary's Factory and several dwellings were also destroyed. The fire was the work of an incendiary. The loss will exceed a million and a half cellars.

From the North.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 9 .- The Herald of the 7th says Alvin Gillem telegraphs from Ball's Gap, Tenn., that he surprised Jack Morgan on the 4th, killed and defeated him, capturing seventy-five prisoners and one piece of artillery. Telegrams from Berryville, Clark county, say there is no confermation of Early's retreating up the Valley.

The Republicans carried Vermont with increased majority; also Wilimgton, Delaware. Seward made a great electioneering speech in Auburn Saturday night, announcing that no draft would be inforced, there being plenty of volum teers, and rebuked the radical abolitionists and

dehounced the peace Democrats, said slavery would not be interfered with after the war. It is reported that Fremont will withdraw in ten days and that Wade of Ohio would take the stump for Lincoln.

Telegrams from Washington say enlistments for the federal army the last ten days would average three thousand per day, and say the anti Republican ticket, forming in the west, will be Chase for President; Frank Blair, Jr, Vice Presi-

Rosseau telegraphs that Wheeler has crossed Duck river, and joined his forces with Roddy, both retreating to Florence. There is a large force of rebels in Missouri.

The English press justify the seisure of the Georgia. The Herald says the World and News declare the fall of Atlanta amounts to nothing. Mosby capture an ambulance train and 35 wagons near Harper's Ferry. Heavy cannonading beard in the city last Sunday night in honor of the fall of Atlanta. Gold two forty-one.

[SECOND DISPATCE.] MOBILE, Sept. 10 .- A special dispatch to the Register from Sena tobia says the Memphis Bulletin of the 7th has been received, which contains a report that Shelby with five thousand men are threatening Charleston and Cape Giradaeu Missouri. A large number of Prices, men are in Southorn Missouri apparently awaiting the arrival of their General. Momphis is filled with Arkaness ramors, none

reliable.

The New York Moreury asserts that the Chicago Convention has tacitly agreed upon a plan of reconstruction of the Union, and contemplates the organization of five separate Confederacies, each independent of the others, whose management of local affairs shall be bound to each other by alliances, effensive and defensive—these Confederacies to consist of the South Atlantic States—the Trans-Minsimppi States—the North-West—the Middle States, and the New England States. A similar plan was proposed by Vallandigham in Charges in Talance.

The Tobasco from Wake County to be delivered to JOHN W. COSBY, Baleigh.

Tus moment the armies of the Confederacy sustain disaster, the popular heart seems to sink-men grow gloemy and dispirited; and give up all for lost. While the very army itself, wherein the disaster occurs, maintains its confidence unabated, a dull, sluggish. stagnast peol of despendency settles over all is their rear; and except the few debased wretches who hide under a thin gause their real satisfaction at their country's defeat, one meets nothing but a fixed gloom. The fall of Atlanta is not a success—at least to our army-nay, it is a reverse, and a very grievous reverse; but it no more brings the downfall of our cause than did the fall of the very most important successes of the onment. But even the capture of Newbern did not destroy the Confederacy, though it incommoded some of the prettiest and most worthy of its citizens and citizenesses. It

took away from us our cook, who we are fain to believe ere this, under favor of our introduction, way be a distinguished sister ofthe loval league of New York, and perhaps with kids as white as Gen. John A Dix's may be his partner in many a tavorite misuet. She was a valuable, buxom woman, and if she should set up for h reelf in Fifth Avenue. (and she is naturally as smart as Gen Dix the best day he ever saw) we will stake her dinner attainments against the best "snoddy's", via. With a white population of four hundred of them all, if she can find time enough from her morning receptions to do her own cooking. In the highest branches of sentimental

relished his own silken oratory half so much

as he would one of her " plombicres."

don't see any necessity for caving in at the fall of Atlanta. What is the fall of Atlanta? It is a folly and a fault. At any point hetween Dalton and that place, there was better they were deceived by Gen. Jehnston-that fighting ground than immediately around the they did think he would some time "come to a city. Why the retreat? Will any one ex stand :" they have now had two morths to plain it to us? It is not the way that nations awake from that deception. They could have heretofore fought for territory. It is have reinferced Hood-they could have tam said that Johnston had, in point of numbers, pered with Sherman's line of communication. eagerness, confidence and courage, an army We remember the day when it was said for equal to any that has yet fought for Southern Georgia, that she could defend berself against Independence. Why give up Dalton? Why the woole Yankee nation. Where is this the Kennesaw Mountain? Why the sanks resolve? Where this capacity? Even new of the Etowah and that other unspellable and unprenounceable river name? Why permit Sherman to cross the Chattahoohee along with | Major Girardey, and made such an appearance our own army? Is warfare so changed, the art and science of it, that armies can bridge themselves over illimitable space and never be compelled to fight's decisive combat?-Such strategy is not known in Europe Flank-everything is flank If a half dozen prowling vankees, seeking to desert, get on one side of a brigade or division in order more easily to get into our lines, we are immediately fanked-and the brigade or division falls back according to science.

But sad as is this disaster, if Georgia is true to herself it can be converted into a 'ruitfal the very necessities of the hour. advantage. In 1850 Georgia had 266.000 male population: she had increased twenty per cent. in the preceding decade: she has increased much over this in the decade precooding 1861. It would be fair to estimate her male population when this war began at four hundred thousand Of this, she has furnished perhaps one hundred thousand. Is it unreasonable to suppose that, besides her moncombatants, but for emergency—capable population, she can put in the field to day thirty thousand men, full able to fight? If she can, she can furnish force enough to Haud to "flank" Sherman back to Kentucky, or else to sit down on his communications and starve him until his stomach would ache with an intensity equal to the aching of the hearts

that he has broken. Everything for Georgia depends on the manhood of her people. She has got the people; they may be found in every town, just like they may be found in North Carolina -able-bedied men, strutting her streets and basking in her towns-fellows who have had their preperty preserved for the whole war, and who have never struck a blow, except the ions, "go:gons and chimeras dire," that can blows which, like cowards from behind, they have stricken against their own country, just as distrust, fear and despondency - With a view their kindred have done in North Carolina. to inspire hope, they tell us that the war is Where is the Georgia Platform and Governor to last seven or seventy-times-seven years: Brown, that brawling humbug of States' Rights? Where is his States' Rights, or the deluded, deceived and betrayed the people of power that makes right, now? If he had been less a marplot-mere on the platform of the Confederacy-more inclined to adjunct fee that has murdered our sons, outraged our the Executive of the nation, and to strongth daughters, slain in cold blood our old men, on the hands of the Confederate government than to be everlastingly making points and issues, Georgia would not to-day have been wast- our country—that we must consent to obliged to bew her neck to the tread of the affiliate and fraternize with these fiends, or invader, seated in her very midst. Nor expect to wade the sea of blood and carnage would this have been the case if example had been made of traiters and tories. If the public sentiment had forced them away. Geor gia would have been better off. The day will come, when our views will be recognized. It may be too late. The great fault of the Confederacy to this time, has been "too late."bave a tory in the land.

design to publish it simultaneously at the two a tenth of that number to meet them? of the day!

A very great jubilation pervades the North, because of the capture of Atlanta. Utica, Troy, Buffalo, Springfeld, Worcester, all Vermont, Belfast and other towns in Marae, fire minute guns, and strapping vankee boys jump out of bed at the sound and stretch their long gawky legs, and jubilate-'I' guess we're got them now." And these homes are sweetening their mouths with the prospects of new fields for their enterprising genius, when they have subjugated the South and made the men to walk backwards out of their way, and the women to de their bidding. We fancy we see the live yankees, this morning, in their rejoicings. Nothing so much gratifies small, weak minds and narrow hearts, as something to impose on -something to domineer over-and these expectant taskmasters are enjoying the anticipation, when they will be able to "put their foot firmly" down on the Southern neck and go Vicksburg, Fort Donelson, Nushville, New forward to their further "calculations." It is Odeans. Brownsville, or Newbern. One of for the peop e of the Confederacy to decide. whether this imagicary joy shall suffer a realiemy has been the cupture of Newbern. It tion. We have jet the game in our own handshas never been appreciated by either gover - yet the destiny in our own reach. Look abroad -go into the towns, villages, country churches, and behold what a retinue of available force may be met with everywhere. Youth, health, manhood's prime, middle age, strength -all congregated, listless, idia seeming indifferent, Worse-go into the offices of ail cla-ses-civil State, Confederate, military, judicial! what de you find? the very element of exact and capable soldiers, stowed away, solid, packed, and done up so as effectually to be out of the way, and to keep out of the way :- the sentiment being, God bless the country, let us pray that she may be saved, and that others besides ourselves may be the instruments of her salvation.

This is the state of things pervading Geor-

thousand, with an army of young men in her streets, who have never yet heard the discharge of artillery, she permits forty thousand dishes she is perfect. Edward Everett never Yankees to embed themselves in her centre, and no body of men are bold enough to break the lines of communication, long enough to be We have borne up against her loss; and we broken at some point every night. It is a wenderful relinquishment of home, comfort, pride, patriotic duty, that surrenders a whole prople before an armed few. Grant that we read in the Angusta papers of yesterday's receipt that the Local troops turned out under as to give assurance that they could hold Augusta against ten times their strength. If this be so, let them hurry to Hood. One thousand men, who can hold back ten thousand, will be of inestimable value to him, and may save the State. Girardey, too, is a chosen name. Of him we have no doubt. He wears the mantle of a gallant and brave spirit, who has just made his last final noble record for freedom. If these Augusta troops have caught the terver of his patriotism, by all means send them to Lovejoy's, for they are

And let the condition of Georgia admonish North Carolina. Let our authorities commence to search through her complex and almost imumeraele bureaux. where she will find flushed and jovial health and vigor, physically possessed to the full, of all the ten to one qualities just bespoken for the Augusta locals; and let them turn them out. Let those who have been free from the evi's of the war, commence to share its burdens. Give a new claim on the cause by bringing in new elemeats-and our word for it, the voice of discord will die forever on our streets. We shall either have a soft and dreamy quiet-or an abserbing and stirring onthusiasm.

Let the experiment begin, to reinforce without conscription-by changing the routine of

Encouraging the People.

Som people have a singular way of inspiring the people with hope, courage and fortitude, in times of peril and disaster. At least, they profess that this is their desire. while they constantly haunt them with vishave no other effect than to visit upon them that the pulpit, the press, the forum have all the South, and that we must either make up our minds to "reconstruct" with the hated helpless childhood and innucent women, burnt our homes, rebbed us of our property and laid

And to fill the hearts of our people with courage, they chaunt with pleasure the vankee dirge that "Joff. Davis is a tyrant, that he is oppressing the people and preventing them from going back to the fond embrace of their loving yankee brethren," ,who are waiting to But for this we would have have had Fortress receive the prodigals, welcome them back to Monroe, a navy; and but for this we wouldn't their futher's home, where the fatted calf is awaiting their coming.

And to inspire their fortitude, they are re-LIFE OF GEN. JACKSON.—The first volume minded that the enemy is just about to hurl of this work, by Dr. Dabney, is now in press | five hundred thousand fresh levies of his minboth in London and Richmond. It is the ions upon us, and where shall we hope to find

points. Dr. Dabney's ability as a writer, and And yet such sentiments are allowed to be his superior facilities for obtaining the neces circulated in the homes and business places sary material for this work, will, we doubt of community—the people read, and the base net, render it one of the most attractive books perpetrator claims to be a friend to his country. Verily, forbearance is a great virtue.

From the Petersburg Front.

We learn from the Erpress of Thursday. that every thing was quiet on the lines of that city the day previous. Some few ride and mortar shells were thrown into the city yes-

terday, but no damage was accomplished. Some errors having occurred in the published report of the affair on the Weldon railroad last Friday, when the enemy's cavalry broke through our lines west of the Davis house, and certain reports having been circulated regarding the action of the 4th N. C. cavalry, Col. Ferebee, engaged at the time. projudicial to that, command, we consider it an act of simple instice to state the facts of the case. Early on the morning of the 2nd instant, the enemy broke through the regiment on the right of Col. Ferebee's line and advanced towards the residence of hir. Jones, on the Church road. Col. F. being notified of the circumstance, hastily collected such men of his command as were in camp and double quicked them to the front. He ordered them to commence firing on the enem emy at once, and caused them to move about and make as great a show of strength as possible. These mancavres caused the Yankees to halt and throw a part of one of their regiments in line of battle. Seeing there was no immediate disposition on the part of the enemy to advance; Col. Fereb e determined to hold his position at all hazards until reinforcements could be brought up, which were the 62nd Georgia troops, encamped near by? The enemy in the mean time fired a few harmless shots, but the show of strength which our men were now enabled to make, coupled with a vigorous yelling and the firing of one or two rounds from a single piece of articlery which they had with them, soon caused the foe to retreat in haste and confu-

sion, taking the same route they came. In less than one hour and a half after the enemy entered our lines, he was thus repulsed and the line re established. Not a man on our side was wounded, killed or captured, nor were our lines broken at any point except as above stated. Every man was at his post and there was no surprise. The enemy did no damage except to take-away Mr. Peoples -a gitizen of Dinwiddie, and steal a few

- Talking Kindly to Children.

We heard a poble little fellow ask his have I been a good boy to-day?" "Yes, my son, I have had no fault to find of you." We thought how sweet must be that little fellow's the city, and after leaving a garrison, pressed sleep and how pleasant his dreams.

The pleasant little incident gave rise to re lection, and we have thought of it we know not how often this day. A writer on the training of children has said it is at times necessary to censure and punish; but very much may be done by encouraging them when they do well. Be, therefore, more careful to express your approbation of good conduct, than your disapprehation of bad. Nothing can more disconrage a child than a spirit of incessant fault finding on the part of its parents. And hardly anything can exert a more injurious influence upon the disposition both of the parent and child. There are two great motives influencing human actions: hope and fear. Both of these are at times necessary. But who would not prefer to have a child influenced to good conduct by the desire of pleasing, than by the fear of offending? If a mother never expresses her graffication when her children do well, and is always censuring them when she sees anything amiss, they are discouraged and unhappy. They feel that it is useless to try to please. Their disposition becomes hardened and soured by this ceaseless fretting, and at last, finding that whether they do well or ill they are equally found fault with, they relinquish all effort to please, and become heedless of represebes.

But let a mother approve of her child's conduct whenever she can. Let her show that his goed behavior makes her sincerely happy Let her reward him for his efforts to please by smiles and affection. In this wa she will cherish in her child's heart some of the neblest and most desirable feelings of our nature. She will cultivate in him an amiable disposition and a cheerful spirit .-Your child has been, during the day, very pleasant and obedient. Just before putting him to sleep for the night, you take his hand and say, 'My son, you have been a very good boy to-day. It makes me very happy to see you so kind and obedient. God loves children who are dutiful to their parents, and he promises to make them happy'. This approbation from his mother is to him a great | monwealth by the fierce elemental strife, the reward And when, with a more than ordinary affectionate tone you say, "Good night, my dear sen" he leaves the room with his tiens. little heart full of feeling. And when he closes his eyes for sleep, he is happy, and resolves that he will always try to do his duty.

distinctly heard the firing of the guns of the etraining every nerve to everture it, as if that

A correspondent of the Augusta Chronicle, all these things suggest grounds of fear that writing from Mobile, says, "it is now no sepled bitterness, the effects of which upon the cret that 5.000 cavalry, from Kirby Smith's army, are en this side of the river, on their prove signally disastrous to its highest interes way to us."

A statement is published in the New York Herald, as authentic, that Lincoln agreed to resign, if Gon. John A. Dig were neminated at

John A. Dix will load the usualt.

Brom the Augusta Constitutionist-The Fall of Atlanta.

Thinking that a brief resume of the operations on the Georgia line may not be withou its interest and use we subjoin an outline history, carefully made up from the various sources of intelligence at our command. Up to the 27sh ult., the enemy's lines extended north-east and south-west, between Atlanta and the Chattaboechee, but on that day changed irection so as to reach frem Sandtown to a point opposite to and between East Point and Fairburn. The 28th and 29th seemed to have been spent in preparations for an advance, and on the 30th six army corps in two heavy columns set out for Jenesboro. Skirmishing between our outposts and the enemy's advance immediately commenced and continued during the greater portion of the day in the neighborhood of that place:

WEDSESDAY'S FIGHT, AUG. 81st. To check the enemy's advance Lee's and Hardee's corps were immediately detached by Gen. Hood, but, owing, it is said, to the guides loting their way, did not arrive in position till late in the day In this way the attack which was, to have been made on the morning of the Sist did not take place till between two and three o'clock on the evening of that day. The interval of leisure thus afforded them was taken advantage of by the enemy to throw up some earthworks, which were assaulted by our troops with only a partial success. The enemy's skirmish line was taken and a portion of Lee's corps caltured the works immediately in its front. In front of a great part of Hardee's corps a dark gully intervened between it and the enemy's works, rendering the charge at this point abortive Under these circumstances it was so an furnished by Col. Griffin, commanding found impossible to attain the objects proposed, and our troops withdrew at nightfall to their original position and entrenched.

> THUBSDAY'S BATTLE, SEPT. 1st. On the next evening the enemy left his enrenchments and moved against our works in heavy force. Four successive and furiou- assaults were in turn met and repulsed, but on the fith charge the force brought against Govan's Brigade was so overwhelming as to force it back, thereby flanking those portions of the line which still stood firm. these circumstances-outfanked and in want of ammunition-General Hardee was comelled to again withdraw, which he did in the direction of Lovejey's this side of Jonesboro. General Lee, who appears to have beld the right of our line in this day's fight also withdrew during the night towards Atlanta, for the purpose of forming a junction with General Hood and the main army.

> PRIDAY'S OPERATIONS, SEPT. 2D. The result of Wednesday and Thursday's fighting having been so unfortunate, Hardes's corps being cut off, and the enemy firmly ledged on the Mason road, it was evident that Atlanta must be given up, and accordingly at two o'cleck on Friday morning, our army evacuated the place, retreating south-ward, toward Hardee. Between nine and eleven o'clock in the day, that portion of the enemy still in position before Atlanta entered through on the track of our forces

During the day it does not appear that any further hostilities than some skirmishing on flank and rear occurred.

PRESENT POSITION. LOSSES, ETC.

About one e'clock on Saturday morning, the d. Hood effected his junction with Hardee, and at last accounts our entire army was drawn up in line of battle before Lovejey's, ne whit demoralized, and but little weakened by less of men or material.

In Wednesday's fight we learn that our less was comparatively slight; and as on the suc ceeding day we fought behind breastworks, this day's loss too was far from being anything

equal to that of the enemy. Since Thursday's battle, however, up to the present there has been no heavy fighting: though some rumors, to the effect of an engagement having occurred on Sunday last, vere at one time current. Our present line is understood to extend from Lavejoy's to Mc-Denough, this latter place having been prebably chosen as a resting place for our right, in order to permit the line, if nocessary, to be extended towards Covington, on the Georgia Road. Such is a brief and, as far as we can now tell, accurate account of the operations attendant on the fall of Atlanta. Our entire losses amount to a little over four thousand killed and weunded; eight field pieces lost by Hardee: some siege guns left by Hood at At-. lanta; from five to eight locomotives; between 150 and 200 freight cars, and some ordaance, commissary and quartermaster stores destroyed. The blow, though undeniably heavy, is by ne means disheartening; and as to any fatal effect it may have, we can only say that we have, ere this, suffered reverses trebly severe and still live through it all.

. The Hour of Trial.

The Nashville correspondent of the New York Times, in giving a review of the situation, discusses the magnitude of the work the Federals

have yet to perform, and says: Add to this the pending Presidential contest. It seems unfortunate that this element-one of strife, and, sometimes, bitter animesity, even in peaceful times, -should be added just new to the disturbing forces of the country. We could wish that it had been otherwise for the present. But it is upon us, and must be met manfully, as every other crisis has been. A contest of this kind has, in ordinary times, shaken the country from centre to circumfer ence. When the storm was over, and the deep calm came, and no injury was done the Comfact was pointed at, abread as at home, as a splendid illustration of the safe-working and self-conserving potency of republican institu-

The test soon to be re-enacted may involva more real peril than any that has preceded it. A mighty civil war upon our hands, whose determined prosecution, essential to our unity, and hence our very salvation, demands the whole energies of the country; the enemies of A gentleman residing on the coast of Eng-land writes to the London Times that he ranked hitherto as its braunchest supporters, Alabama and Kersage His house is situated on an elevation of 110 feet above the surrounding district, and is distant 115 miles from the scene of conflict.

A correspondent of the Auguste Chronick. country, in this its greatest trial hour, me

DEATH OF CAPT. THOMAS POUL -A letter has been received in this city confirming the reported death of Capt. Thos. Pool, of the "Oak City Guards," 14th Regiment. He was killed in an engagement with the enemy at A safe premise Gon. Lee can with equal Charlestown, Va., on the 24th of last month safety promise to surrender Bichmend, if Gen. | Capt. Pool was a gallant officer and a worthy gentlemen.

From the Petersburg Express of Saturday. . From the Front.

About one o'cleck yes; erday afternoon a brief announding commenced on the left of our nes, which gradually extended around to the centre, and eventually reached the right. Towards two o'clock the firing increased in rapidity and until three, one uninterrupted poar of artillery was heard. It was a vast artillery deel, which on the left extended around to the right-most of the cannon or the lines being brought into play.

During the progress of this cannonading, the enemy took eccasion to shell the city vigorously—throwing largely upwards of a bundred of his destructive missiles isside the corporate limits. Some damage, as sevel, was done, but no injury to life was sustaine except the killing of a mule. A number o deserters, bearing order No. 65 in their hands, came into our lines yesterday. They were mostly foreigners, but some of them very intelligent men. One of them reports that Gen. Grant has issued orners to one or more corp. to supply themselves with three days cooked Pations, and intimated that some movement is on the tupis among the Yankers. If such be Othe case, we shall probably have a move upon our right, or strike in the direction of the Southside railroad, which Grant is no doubt very anxious to seize. He will find a further extension of his lines in that direction, an extremely difficult and dangerous task.

We have also the intelligence that reinforcements are reaching Grant, but in what numbers we cannot learn. Transports have within the last few days been seen coming us the river with troops on board. It is evi dent from all appearances that Grant will soon break the menotonous quiet that has reigned in fruit of Petersburg since the fight at Reams. The enemy's pickets keep well in, around

Reams', and show no evidence of any disposition to make another advance in that direc-Grant has turned the course of the old City Point railroad, and is now busily extending i

to the Yellow House on the Weldon road, six

Grant's Army.

miles from Petersburg.

A correspondent of the Washington Chronicle, writing of Grant's army, says:

Every man undergoes an organic change once in seven years. So we are informed by physiologists. The disintegration of human particles must be very gradual and imperceptible, for, after the lapse of time specified when it is presumed the last atom of the "eld man" bas departed, the individual retains his identity, his friends appear the same, his name remains unchanged.

So is it with the army of the Potomac .-The different corps become new commands every three years. Hancock is the leader of a corps, of which every member wears for his distinctive badge a club of trefoil. This is the 2nd corps; but how changed since the time when commanded by Gen. Summer !-The old men of the 2nd corps are almost all gone. Of those who twice a sembled in bloody conflict upon Manassas Plajus, but a handful remains. The men who covered Pope's retreat from the Runidan and battled for us at Bristow Station-all those who held the advance at Mine Rue, and emerged with their lives from the Wilderness-have been mustered out of service or slain at Spotsylvania and Cold Harbor.

The ranks of all the old corps are filled with new men. All know that three years has been sufficient to change the army. There is, in some way, a difference. We cannot notice it any more than the physiologist can discern a change in his own body every seven years. There is no difference in the corps insignia. The men are fed as well, and apparently march and fight as well as ever. It is only under peculiar circumstances like those in which Gibbon's and Miles' divisions were placed during Wednesday afternoon, that any difference can be observed. This the rebels charged ; each time with augmented numbers increased fury. When our soldiers saw their backs for the third time, contempt for their foes was only equalled by the confidence they felt in themselves. Many of the mainents in Miles' division were composed of new men -substitutes, aliens, drafted men. The 7th New York has just received three hundred such. Most of them were brant of compaby drill, and knew so little of the manual of arms they could scarcely load and fire.

A Double Quotation.

'It is well,' says the Boston Concier, 'to bring forward the similar sentiments of men holding influential positions, expressed under other circumstances. Mr. Davis was certainly prophetic. Mr. Lincoln reminds us of Hazael. the Syrian, asking, 'Is thy servant a dog, that he should do this great thing?' and went home and murdered his master. The following is an extract from the Inaugural Address of Abraham Lincoln, March 4, 1861;

Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always; and when, after much loss on both sides, and no ain on either, you cease fighting, the identical questions, as to terms of intereourse are again upon you. This country with its institutions, belong to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it."

The following is an extract from a speech of Jefferson Davis, in the United States Sonate, January 10, 1864;

'If you will not have it thus: if in the pride of power, if in contempt of reason and reli ance upon force, you say we shall set go, but shall remain as subjects to you, then, gentlemen of the North, a war is to be inaugurated, the like of which men have not seen. Sufficiently numerous on both sides, in close contact, with only imaginary lines of division. and with many means of approach, each sustained by productive sections, the people of which will give freely both of money and of store, the conflicts must be multiplied indefinitely; and masses of men, sacrificed to the demon of civil war, will furnish betacembe demon of civil war, will furnish betacombe such as the recent war in Italy did not suffer. At the end of all this, what will you have effected? Destruction upon both eides; subjugation, upon neither; a treaty of peace, leaving both ters and bleeding; the wail of the widow and the cry of the orphan substituted for these peaceful notes of domestic beautipees that now prevail throughout the and; and then you will agree that each is to long series of years you may waste your strength, distress your people, and get at lest to the position which you might have had at first, had justice and reason, instead of eathshness and passion, folly and crime, dictated

Spinstrant to the "Confidente.

The Fort Saints Surrente

We have gathered from melles .. ate of the Fort Colner garrison, who her returned from New Orleans, some particulars respecting the surrends of that feet. They confirm Captain Van systement do to the fire, there being only one thirty two pander on the north side bearing upon the livet, and not a shell to fit it. From the list of casualties which we publish, it will be seen that the position was not given up without a struggle against the gathering power of the enemy.— Most of the casualties occurred on the picket line, but two men were killed by a shell while eleoping in what was considered the

most secure part of the fort.
The first landing of the enemy was made on the spit six or seven miles from the fort, from which point they moved up to a dis tance of about three miles, where they beilt a wharf and lauded gone. After this they approached gradually notif on Thursday, August the 2th, they had established a strong August the Ith, they had established a strong line completely across the island, with a bartery on either flank and another in the contre, a shot half mile from the fort. From the time they were within a mile and a half of the tort skirmishing had been kept up by our pickets.

The fleet as it ran to, Friday morning, fired a number of shots at Fort Guines.

The suggestion of a surrender first came from the efficers, and was opposed by Colonel Auderson, who regarded it as preinsture; but finally a consultation of the officers was held, Saturday night, in which the opinion was decided that the fort would be unable to recist as attack, and a statement was addressed to Colonel A., recommending the evening of negotiations with the first, which was dened by must of the officers. Several of them, however, appended their opinion that this actien was premature, among whom, we lears, were Captaiss Sherman and Williams and Surgeon Heard: Major Brown pretested openly against the surrender, "saying that the best place he knew to die was right there."

The leading motive urged by these who advised the surrender was the expectation of obtaining better terms from the fleet than the land force; which, it was expected, would make the assault in the morning, though It was afterwards ascertained that they had no such intention. Before sending the fag of truce, the pewder in the fort was destroyed, as well as most of the stores. Col. Anderson had previously caused all the outbuildings to be burned except the hospital, and, as the enemy were firing on that, he was about to destrey it too; but they desisted, having probably fired on it by mistake.

We have heard no explanation of Cul. Auderson's conduct in failing to answer General Page's signals.

Of the the two men reported missing in the list of casualties, we learn that Millet had sixty negroes left is his charge, the other engineer-whose name we forget-baving suc-Island and directing him to get of with the others, as well as he could. Instead of doing this, Millet hoisted a white flag, and not only transferred his whole force to the youkoes, but, as they state, useisted them in pu:ting up their battle.

The man is a Canadian: The other missing man, Johnson, had his wife with him. He was separated from her and confined by the cuemy and treated very harshly, and a series of annuyances instituted to induce him to take the eath, which preved unsuccessful.

We understand that all the inhabitable of the Island are hand in glove with the yankees. -Mebilo Advertiser.

Hoe'ns, 5th N. C. CATALET. 1 Near Petersburg, Va., Sept. 2d, 1864 Canaltics of 5th N. C. Cavalry Regt., Com-manded by Maj. J. H. McNeill, Aug. 21st. Co A, commanded by Capt Jao Mckeller.

Wounded, J H Harrington. Captured, A J Bethune, W J Bethune, J I Tyeon. Co C, commanded by Capt C F fibaw. Kill ed, Bergt F M Bizzell, Wounded, corp TO Bunting; private C Timothy. Captured, R L

G. D. commanded by Capt Joo M Galloway. Wounded, capt Jao M Galloway; private N W Guns, W D Garner, B F Sparks, L Totton. Captured, Ord Sergt Jac W Smith; Private A W Meadows.

Co E, Capt T W Harries, commanding. Wounded, private Madison, D Love, & M Barne. Co F, Capt Joo R Erwin, commanding. Wounded, private M E Kestler, J M Love, C L

Sunter. To H. Lieut Charles Pearson, commanding. Wounded, Bergt S F Fleming; private N & Rich, L C Brook. Captured, Z Miner, C Miner, W H Click, C M Sparks. Co I, commanded by Capt N P Rankie.

Wounded, Bergt -- Coletrain; private M Boxley, W D Maxwell. Co K, commanded by Capt Joe C Whorlen. Wounded, private A J Pierce. Captured, Hen-ry Nance, Martin Cagle.

Aug. 25.—Co K; Lieut Simmone, Co I, Bergt

Gammen, Co G, Wm Harrington, G. J. MOORE, Acting Adjt.

GERUINE WIT .- At a party social, ... yonng gentleman named Frost was, eating an apple in a quiet corner by himself, a young lady come up and gaily asked him 'mby he did not share with her.' He good naturedly turned the side which

was not bitten towards ber, saying: 'Here, take it if you wish." "No, I thak you,' she exclaimed, looking at him archly; 'I would rather have one that is not frest-bitten,' and metrily ran off to join the company, leaving poor Frest with a thaw in bis heart.

THE GRECIAN WEIGHLE .- Since the adaption of the prevalent fashion of trailling de with a species of admiring awe the dexteroms manuserro by which the ladies manuser to avoid besmerarching their trains in thewes and dirt of the streets. It has not been until late, however, that we learned the technical name of this move, and that mescalinity may no. longer burst in ignorance on the point, bastes to say that it is called the Greeton Waggit.

be, said Drs. Partington, I'm told some of cm has more than a hundred hands. My poor Paul often wanted me to go and see thera, but I am thankful I never weet."

GES. STRELE, -The Texass have at laste up cooded in making a song on Yankee General Steele, and here it is ;

A Petriot-A man who gives twenty

Since Grant first moved on the first days of May through the Wilderness towards the goal of Richmond, and Sherman from Chattangoga to Atlanta, failure after failure bas tollowed their attempts; and now in the beginning of fall, in the days of September, they are really, practically, not so near the accomplishment of their purpose as when they set out. Is the meantime, they have lost the entire trans-Mississippi, except a mere foothold in Louisians and Arkansas. Texas has been wholly currendered. Disastrons defeats have attended on their movements is the far West, uncompensated by any semblance of decisive victory elsewhere. Is Fiorida they have made no gain. Is South Carelina none. In North Carolina their less of Plymouth was marked by one of the most signal and brilliant enterprises of arms, worthy to be chronicled among the most celebrated stormings of fortified places; while their reluctant abandonment of Washington and the adjacent territory was a confession of defeat and incapacity. It is at this point in . the progress of their gigantic effort of 1864 that-the Federal government now finds itself without a ray of consolation that we can discover for it in the past, and with " ebetacles shead of it that may well divert its, course, Behold the long array of dead-most vociterous protestants of the inhuman butchery which drove them to their elaughter. They count by fifties of theusands, these who, within a few feet of the surface, strew the track of Grant's trail from the Wilderness to the Weldon railroad, whose bones will be ploughed up in future furrows to remind future generations of the borrid havec hardened and unscrupulous chiefs. Behold the maimed and mutilated of our own. The heart sickens to dwell apen them; but they are few when compared to the hosts which are encountered in the country of our ese-

. Ose hundred and fifty thousand men they themselves set down as the leases they have sustained in Grant's army alone! In Sherman's they have also been heavy; and their last reports number, as the sick in their hospitals, one hundred and sixty thousand mere. while various accounts relate most (to un) satisfactory narratives of the heavy and ibereasing desertions from their ranks. To meet these heavy losses, no volunteers are furnished, and naught remains to Lincoln but the draft. - His morgenaries have ceased to come. Ireland and Germany have been exhausted, and brave, heroic-Massachusetts Can pay her way no longer. Even the 'ateger' ceases to respond to the chinking of her coin; though her agents wait on their colored brethren, holding in their hands bright, sparkling pieces, and pouring from their tongues great floods of cloquent and remantic descriptions of the fame, and glory, and pleasing incidents to be found on battie fields, just as their bouk auctioners were wont in former days to deacaut upon the merits of volumes whose title page alone they were acquainted with. But the 'nigger' has ceased to be affected by description; he has heard the dread description of the trenches at Petersburg, and the charge at Deep Bottom, and the storming of Fort Pillow, and the massacre in Fiorida; and these are arguments which not even Massachusette' wit is able to combat. And so the draft is a stern necessity, and Governor Raymond, of the New York Times, aferetime wisely and very appropriately designated the "little villain," says "The President stands from against every solicitation to postpone the draft." He says "the quicker the governmeat proves its power to maintain its laws, the better;" and the 'little villain,' out of his secure neok in the city of New York, says. "We rejoice in this spirit; it is precisely what the crisis demands." That brisis now is approaching; the fifty days of notice are drawing to a-close; the time of the three years' men and the one handred days' men is expiring, and Lincoln's army is being punished by waste of time. So the draft will commence Who will it bring out? Bountles will not fetch substitutes. The Dutch and Irish are satisfied with their experience. The 'nigger' tis metirred by any propulaton, The raw, calculating, native Yankes must new come forth. He is an exthet, and must come to light. Five hundred thousand bran-new coldiers, from up and down Connecticut; and Vermont, and Maine and Massachusetts, from Penobecet Bay and Passamaqueddy, are to

be turned over to Mr. Grant for a fresh start. Is the meantime a Providential election is coming on. The Chicago Convention has just entered a third way. It is said to be McClellan, famed as the author of a "change of base." And now shore will be abuse, and villifcation, and strife and contention about this' as well as about the draft. How far it is all to go, no me se yet one tell. On our side, the road is straight and plain. We set out to defend our right to freedom and self-government. What existed to cause us to begin this defeace, centienes still. The aggression removed, the defence will cease. It is a simple, uncomplicated proposition. We would hail, and will receive peace with tudependence, in

the very moment when they are attainable; and by an anflagging support of the government, by strengthening our armies and whipping our inveders, we hasten the auspicious moment These to us are our best negotiators-Victories

Inasmuch as we are yet out of reach of facts, there is yet room for conjecture, and surmise is yet within the range of discussion. We notice that many of our cotemporaries are discussing the probabilities of an armistice. to be immediately proposed by the Lincoln government. Others are binting at some extraordinary and agreeable denouement to transpire in Richmond at the moment of the reception of the news of the action of the Chicago Convention, and almost all are arguag the meaning of an armietice, its intention within what terms or how it ought to be considered by the President of the Confederacy -and its effect on war or peace. For ourselves, se far as Lincoln is concerned, we see nothing approaching certainty about his movements. It may be, as the New York Herald has said, that Judge Black, the late Atterney General of Mr. Buchanan; and Mr. Hay; the Private Secretary of Mr. Lincoln, have had another interview with Mesers. Clay and Holcombe, and that some rehearsals for the new play to be etyled "the armistice," may have taken place; and it may be that parts have been assigned to the caste of dramatis persons to Messrs. Davis and Lincoln, which they may, by some tacit understanding, be expected to play. (But one thing is as yet certain, Mr. Davis neither in person nor by proxy, that waknew of, is present at the rebearsal.) And it may be that Lincoln is moved to take his part by an outside pressure which threatens to crush his party, or that be may be impelled by an artful natural cunning to attempt a manosuvre for position -having neither frankness ner candor-in consideration, or it may be as the Now York Heratd of the 28rd, which we have before ms. save: "As for Lincoln, he will hold his ground. He will not resign. He will not offer an armistice. He will enforce the draft and send one hundred thousand more men to Grant, and we wenture to predict that Wad and his tail, and Bryant and his tail, and Greely and his tail, and Wendell Phillips and his tril, and Weed, Barney, Chase and their talls, and Wister Davis, Raymond. all make tracks for old Abe's plantation."-Either of these conjectures may come to pass, or the Chicago Convention may nominate a war democrat, and thereby have no issue in the campaign Presidential, and leave all the patropage of the administration to work free. Or it may, on a decided platform, rally the entire peace element in furious and everwhelming array against Lincoln, even to the spilling of blood. But whatever may betide. we feel assured that President Davis has duly surveyed the whole ground. His position has already been determined on, however the situation may present itself, and it will be one to deserve and command the confidence of the

Now is just commencing to be the crisis when his great characteristics will have full play. Charged as he has been to se large a degree with the enecess of the revolution and the safety of the Confederacy-liable as he has been to the responsibility, and wonderfully adapted as he has proven himself to each success in emergency, we are not inclined to falter in our opicion that he will come up to the full measurement of the requirement, whatever the weight which may be Imposed upon him, and whatever he will do will clearly represent the honor and interests of his people, and his conduct will redence to their safety. And we are further assured that the great mass of the people share with as this confidence. They would look around in vain throughout the patien to find another upon whose shoulders, with se much security, could our vital interests be borne. We wait, therefore, with patience the development. Generals Lee, and Hood, and Early, tarry not, but each moves on, accomplishing his work in the great field of labor. Let us help them all we can and "wait and

Confederate people.

Anone the noble spirits whose lives were sacrificed in the service of their country, at Reams' Station, we are pained to learn that Sergeant H. W. Ayer, of the 48th, was among the number: We had very little personal acquaintance with Sergeant A, but as one of our fegular army correspondents, we had earned to appreciate his worth and exalted patriotic lutegrity. He was always among the first to send us tidiogs of success and victery; and dering the Gubernatorial campaign, his pen gave us repeated assurances of the ategrity and adelity of North Corelina soldiers, while others were claiming majorities rom them against the national cause.

. We learn that Sergeant Aver had pasted cafely through the battle of the 25th, when a deadly missile struck him and terminated his tifa instantly. Most sincerely do wesympa-thise with his bereaved wife in the trying lose she has sustained. A good soldier and true patriot has fallen.

GEO. B. McCLELAN. -The Charleston born in Columbia, S. C., and shat his accound name, Benjamin. was given for an uncle Benjamin Harrison of that city, and desires infor-

We believe the above to be entirely erreneous. Gen. McClellan was, we are almost confident, bern in Pennsylvania; and he has often told one of the Editors of this paper, before this war was inaugurated, that he was named for our distinguished fellow-citizen, Hen. GEORGE E. BADGER, who was a warm personal friend of his father in early life .. We think it very certain, that the Chicago nomines is named George Badger McClellen, and that he was born in Ponneyitania.

WE characterized the action of the Magistrates of Orange, as a " very short step to the front." It is a very chort step asvertheless it is to the frent. They have manimonal resolved-" That we (they) will sell at schedule prices to the destitute families of our (their) soldiers, and few other persons in exextreme want, one-tenth part of all the wheat and corn which we have of this year's crop to dispose of." The meaning of which is, that of ear-surplus crop, of what we don't need for our own consumption, we will sell to the soldiers' families and a few destitute persons, one tenth at schedule prices-leaving is our granaries nine-tenths, about which we make so pledge, upon which to obtain all we can make. It is manifest that the action of the Orange Magistrates is conceived in a more spirit of charity towards their own poor, and sintended to give, for a nominal sum, to these objects of gratitude, a specified gratuity. In so far as as expression of the confidence the er -ency of the Magistrates of Orange is involve in this action, it discloses a lamentable want of it; and in this aspect the move is at injurious one. The Orange schedule price of wheat is eight dellars, and corn six: the one about three times the peace price, the other six times. The crop of wheat in Orange, we presume, was a fair one, and never for many years have her fertile low-grounds stud so thick with corn as they do this year; yet all they will do-the "farmere and liberal men" of Orango-is, that they will, out of a grateful sense of obligation to the soldiers, and out of charity to the destitute, will let one-tenth of their surplus go at schedule prices.

extended to expect the face of the second se

What sort of estimate does this action put non the assurances of Mr. Trenbelm ! A very ow estimate. It plainly says to him: We don't value your auticipations of sational integrity so much as a straw-of wheat straw-

We mark this manifestation with serrew. It is dispiriting in the extreme. For what is all the corn, and wheat, and eats, and everything clse worth, if by failure to support the astional treasury, you break down the national army?

What if the Magistrates of Orange had invoked their fellow Magistrates of other counties to ell all their produce at least at schedule prices, f by their influence they could have made inrecation successful. Such action worked up to. throughout North Carolina, would a hundredfold have redeemed the loss of Atlanta. It half of Gen. Lee's Gov. and Vance's proclamation to deserters to come in. It would have served as a preventive against future desertion, and it would have contented men with their posts in the ranks. For the farmers of North Carolina may be assured, that it is not only the disloyal teaching of evil men which induces desertion, but it is the hard, griping, inordinate hearding, and the extertionate prices which, alas, through the whole progress of this war, has made the matter of living a greivous burden-not to the extreme poor, for charity, was never more abundant-but to that class which are just above the condition we have mentioned.

But the Magiatrates of Orange may congratulate themselves, that they have not done as much mischief as some others. We have been informed that in one of the most thorough war counties, the farmers have lately resolved to sell wheat at not less than fifteen dollars a bushel. We hope this is not so. It is in vain to strike a blow like this at the Confederacy, and then question any body's loyalty. Loyalty is not the mere expression of favorable wishes-but the perfermance of disinterested. Government: supporting acts. While the farmers are moving in this nuwise, suicidal direction, other classes are keeping pace with them. Corporations, Railroad Companies, are push ing their cost of transportation to fabulous rates, intending, it seems, to pile profits mountain high. Landlerds rent their houses at the full price they paid for their purchase or construction, and a general race, scrub at that, for it couldnt be otherwise, seems begun towards the goal of absolute contempt for the Government integrity and capacity.

The evil is enermous-in the extreme perilous-and each hour adds to it. Let "those whom it may concern" take heed:

Fuel.

It is quite plain now, before the Winter or even the Fall has begun, that fuel, hitherto scarce and high, is to become still scarcer and higher, unless something is dene to supply the demand, besides relying upon the wagens that bring woed to this city. Cannot the Governor, the Confederate Authorities, the Railroads and those owning woodland contignous to the Railroads, make some arrangements by which wood can be brought to the city at something within purchaseable rates? There are millions of trees growing within a few miles of the Reads, and the owners (many of them) express a willingness to sell their wood, if the hands can be secured for entting. cording and conveying to the line of the Railways. The Governments need wood as well merely to suggest if some steps example be taken to procure a supply of fuel, before the reasing wants of Winter are upon us.

A statement is published in the New York Herald, as authentic, that Lincoln agreed to resign, if Gen. John A. Dix were neminated at

safety premise to surrender Richmond, if Gen. | tours over his henored bier.

A nice place to keep coel-"Fannin" county. Toxas. Another advantage—it's growing. An stohange tells us that a woman regiding near Old Warren, Pannis county, Texas, recently gave birth to five bounding boys; mether and "family" doing well. The boys are named Davis, Lee, Cooper, Beauregard and Bragg. A pity she didn't have giz, for then of could have named one Johnston. However she has Johnston yet & FALL BACK SPOR.

We give a place to the communication of "FARMER," and dissent totally from his reasoning and conclusion as applicable to the present condition of the country, or the precent state of things.

The quotation from Sidney Smith embodies tissue of fallacies, even in its application to England, for which locality alone it was written, and to which alone it was intended to be applied; for, in England, of all countries, it is a fixed fact, that Furmers "do have the power, and de exercise it, to fix the price of corn;" and before the opening of the Northwestern granaries; the farmer of Bagland being without a rival, bold the people at command surestrained, so lung as he could fores public and private charity to do its work of keeping down the persicions riots, that at once begin when bread is withheid.

But if Sidney Smith was correct in his assertion of a general principle, it ought out to escape "FARMER," that his principle is applicable to constries in a normal, not in an abnormal state. The great error of men in our day is, that they have falled to consider that we are engaged in a war for existence; and the physician would be as wise who administered the diet of health to a patient in raving lever, as the metaphysician who endeavors to apply the rules which govern nations in time of peace. te. as in the revolutionary-crisis through which we are passing.

"FARMER" may lay the flattering unction to his soul, that "the most benevelent, the most Christian, and the most profitable conduct the farmer can pursue, is to sell his commodities for the highest price he can possibly obtain." and may revel in the enjoyment which this exquisite solace affords, when the poor are staring famine in the face all around; but what will become of his comfort, when he comes to find that these "highest prices" have flooded the land with a currency-beggared by its redundancy-worthless by the very inflation which "FARMER" has necessitated by his "most benevelest, most christian and most profitable conduct;" when this inordinate inflation recoils upon his government, to be met by corresponding taxation, with all the attendant evile; when this burden becomes more grievous; or else, when staggering under the receil, repudiation, with all its blighting influence on 'morals and credit; national and

individual, shall come? We do not mean to be digrespectful to "Fanced of the deep importance of the subject, that we cannot withheld the expression of our opinion, that the reckless, inordinate prices-the speculation and extertion---are doing more today, to retard peace, to prelong the war, to aid the enemy, to endanger the nation -- than the vankee armies with their bullets and barenets. And our seldiers will fight battles in vain; failure, lamentable, ignominious failure, will be our doom, unless some radical change is effected in the people. If the farmers are wise and patriotic, they will set the example.

WE learn from a correspondent, that Major Whitford made a circuit around Newbern with a detachment of forty men of the 67th Regiment, and has returned safe in camp. On approching the Railroad 11 miles below Newbern, at 7 o'clock on the myrning of the 27th ult; he tore up the Railroad and waited for the approach of the train from Morehead city, which was to arrive at that point at balf past 9 o'cleck. He had only been there a few moments when four negroes came down the road on a hand car, to see if the road was all right. The hand car was captured, with the negroes. This was in sight of a camp of Yankee cavalry and one company of Yankee infantry at Croatan Station. The road was tors up one mile below. The alarm was given and the Yankees advanced down in such force that Major W. had to retire. He made his way out through swamps and creeks. The Yankees were sure they would capture the whole party, but they have all arrived sate in our lines again. The road was torn up in two places. The cars came up at their usal hour in fast speed and did not watch well below, where the alarm was given-they run off, crashed up the cars and killed several soldiers on board. The route going and coming was a rough one, and circulated all around the Yankee army at Newbern. . The Yankee General sent out eight hundred men to capture Major W. and his party, but be retired in time. The tramp around was 215 miles; and was made in, six days.

Gen. John Morgan.

The report of the death of this colebrated Cavalier will cause a pang of poignant grief in every Southern besom. Fow men have eccapied a more rominent and conspicuous position during this war, and few have executed more daring and chivalrous deeds than Gen. John Morgan has accomplished. To us he was the beau monde of what a dashing partisan leader should be : while to the one my he has been the especial object of their private and viduals, and we intend this as fear and diabolical hatred. But he has fallen at the head of his gallant command, as he would have wished to fall, dealing his blows thick and heavy upon the vile oppressors of his home; and the hated persecutors of his venerable mother. His name will be embalmed in history, and his hereis deeds descend to pesterity for the emulation of during A safe promise. Gen. Lee can with equal Peace to his sales, and a grateful pountry's

House in Macon have gone up so high that they may appropriately be called "mannions

Tur Earl of Cartise bis rouigned the Vice Royalty of Ireland, i

SAM, what will you charge me for your de-kennel for a month? Wall, Bill, as we're all brothers now, I'll let you have it for an hundred dollars.

and against the Farmers, because of the price of provisions, will result, if can mad, in serious mischief to the Confedera ederate for a few parts of the Conederate for a few remerks, and for a

The farmer bas it not in his power to the price of cota; he never has fixed, as never can fix it. He is shoundingably just field to receiving any price he can obtain for it has pens very beautifully that the offert his fortune is as been cial to the public will their motive had a wen wifes The bounds agt to be supporte in time of famine by abatement of price on the part of the farmer, but by the subscription of residentiary canons, archdescens, and all men rich in public or private property; and to these suscriptions, the farmer should contribute according to his fortune.— To insist that he should take a less price when he can obtain a greater, is to busiet of of supporting the poor; a convenient sys-tem enough in the eyes of a rich collectastic; and objectionable only, because it is impra ticable, permicious and unjust." most benevolent, the most christian, and the mes: profisable canduct the farmer can purrice he can possibly obtain."

Smith knew, as every men of common sense knows, that high prices stimulate pro-Inction. And "it-happens very beautifully that the farmer cannot board if he would Should he attempt it, the weevil would destroy his grain, and the worms his ment. To me it is as plain as day, that the true policy of our government and the non-prod clisses, is to encourage in every way in the reising of previseos; for it is universally true, that whatever is abundant must be cheap — And this remark applies most emphatically to bread and meat, og account of the impossibility of long preserving them. If the far-mer raised but half a crop of eern, he gets en dollars a barrel for it-if a double orop. he cannot get two. The policy of encouraging demestic production new, is more decidedy apparent than it ever was before, because he blockade prevents importation, and pesession by the government of the railre and the impressments of more than all the surplus horses and mules, prevents distant transportation within the Confederacy. The best thing our government could have done at the beninning of the war, and the best thing it can do now, is to outbid all ispeculators included) for previsions, and then deplete the pockets of the farmers by taxationmay out with she hand, and take in with the

By the forcible taking from the farmers, their productions at half price, a premium has been offered for the practice of avarice and serfishness. A. refuses to sell to the speculators and keeps his previsions and sells to the poor at half price. But the government steps in and takes them away from him, paying less than that. B., his neighbor, without charity and devoid of patrietism, dreading a visit from as much to the speculator, who exterts still more from the poor. That man is a feel who wishes to weaken the prosperity of the farming class. These are the foundation on which all other classes are supported. Sup this, and all the rest tumble down. If our farmers have failed to raise provisions enough for the country, when they could get one hundred dellars a parrel for corn, do the monproducers and the government expect they will raise a greater quantity, when they know it will be fercibly taken from them at twenty. five? Verily, the world (or our part of it) seems advancing in knowledge, and the man who was of eld set down as a fool for ripping open the goose that laid golden eggs was no feel at all. FARMER.

GOOD NEWS! GOOD NEWS!! NEW BOOKS!

OUR OWN PUBLICATIONS. Johnson's Common School Arithmetic, The Dixie Elementary Spelling Book, The Jack Mergan Songster, (\$50 per 100) Love and Liberty—Seng (\$40, per 100) The above books are just from the press. First Book in Composition, by L Brancen, Hill's Poems, by Theo H Hill, Morven and Linds, by Bev A W Mangum, Dixie Primer, Pictorial, third edition, First Dixie Reader, by M B Meere, 75
Myrtle Leaves, by Rev A W Mangum, 2 00
The above books are sold at eac-third off to the trade. MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS. Hunten's Piano Forte Instructor, Lander's Arithmetic,

Bingham's Latin Grammar, Wesleyan Catechism. No. 1, Wesleyan Catechism, No. 2, Lansdell's Catechism, Camp and Field, by Dr Jeseph Cross Life of Stonewall Jackson, The War and its Heroes, Illustrated, Southern Model Letter Writer, Rival Administrations, E H Pollard Scriptural Views of National Trials, Romantic Passages in S. W. History, Diary of the War, The Seige of Vicksburg,
The Sunday School Bell,
The Sabbath School Wreath, Plewing and Ditching, The Camp Jester, Dr. Deems' Sermons,
Moral and Religious Aucodotes, Svels.,
The Age—A New Monthly,
Southern Literary Messenger,
Stenewall Jackson's Portrait,
Dr. Deems' Portrait, Grote's History of Greece, in 12 vels,
Bancroft's History United States, 7 vels.,
Abbot's Hustrated Histories, each
Second Year of the War,
Meuntain Violet, by Rev T M Baker,
A Few Chestants for the Children, by Uneb Charles, Sunday School in Every Church, by Lee B Manly,
Words of Comfort, by H F Buckner,
Bebert Cushman or the Rival Students
The Little Preacher, by Uncle Charles,
hife of TC Wimberly, by Uncle Charles,
Soldier Boy Sengator,

MILITARY BOOKS.

REPORTS OF THE PRING ASSOCIATION.

MACON, Sept. 5.—Our army is resting at Leveloy's Station, with the enumy's advanced pickets in front. The enemy will redrigantee and collect stores at

Atlanta before entering more enables compaign.

Atlanta before entering more enables compaign.

Atlanta before entering more enables compaign.

Atlanta was encounted by Gen. Hogg at 2 o'clock Friday moraing, and possessed by the anomy us 11 o'clock a m.

On Saturday, Hood forward a Janotton with Marine at Lavrey P. Cattlell, matthe Master and

Wastorn railrous where the whole arms is now rencontrated. The wounded ware all brought to While the fall of Atlanta is regretted, the army

and people are not at all discouraged.

From the North, Mobile and Mississipple. MOBILE, Sept. 5.- A special disputed to the Re ister, from Senatobia, enverseets report the dapture of Duvall's Stuff, Ark., with two guabests, and seven transports, Grierson, with cavalry and artillery, has gone ocross the river from Memphis. Twelve transports leaded with troops, passed down the river from Memphis on Friday night; supposed domination White river.

Meridian dates, say the Freeman's Journal and the Chicago Times, of September 2nd, are reported received in Memphis. Great rejoicing among Northern Democrats at the result of the Chicago

MEBIDIAN, Sept. 5 .- Three or four thousand vankees from Vicksburg are reported at Big Black, with pontsons and five days rations. Nonhave eressed yet. Gon. Dick Taylor is here and is said to have assumed command of this Department. Theyankees have all loft North Mississippi.

From the Borth.

RICHMOND, Sept. 4.- The Washington Chronicle, of the 3rd, says Farraget, in his official report of the surrender of Fort Morgan, draws a contrast between Anderson and Page, and says the former, finding the position perfectly untonabe and encumbered with a superfluous number of conscripts, surrendered the fort, which he could not defend, and kept everything intact, whilst Page, with childish spitefulness, destroyed guas which he had never defended, and three away and broke weapons he had not the manliness to use against theenemy: Fort Morgan never fired a gun after the commencement of the bemberd-

A telegram from Nashville of the let. save a foresten thousand strong, was within seventoes. miles of the city, on the Marfressbere' road. Rossess ha gone out to attack them. The rebels captured the town of Franklim Thursday night.

Stanton's bulletin of the 2d, announced the cocupation of Atlanta by Sherman's advanced forces. Unofficial reports state that the robels were defeated at East Point with very heavy loss, Mardee killed. Union loss not known.

In the fight at Bast Point, Sherman was mecessful. Results unknown. The Chronicle save editorially, that the fall of Atlanta is a death blow to the rebellion, which can neither be palliated or denied, de Sin men ar wir ibr w tolog at in

Further from the North. PETERSBURG, Sept. 6.- The Washington Chronicle of the 4th, says Staaten telegraphed Dix that nothing later from Atlanta had been received, owing to the wires being out between Nashville and Chattaneoga by Wheeler. The damage done by Wheeler is slight; and will be speedily repaired. Wheeler is retreating with Cossess in pursuit. The rebel Ges. Kelly was wounded in the engagement between Wheeler and Bosseau, and is in the federal's hands.

Wheeler burned several miles of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad in his first raid, and captured Franklin, Tenn., the same night. Jerser's Confederates have been on a raid to the Ohio river, but are returning.

Sheridan reports Bearly retreating up the Shorandosh Validy, and he purpoing with his whole army, and that Averill attacked Vaughn's cavalry—captured iwenty wagons, two battle flags, a number of prisoners and cattle: Meade has gone North on ten days leave of absence. Parke commanding the army of the Potomae in

Yankee press dispatches say Barly's headquarters are at Bunker Hill, half way between Winchester and Martinsburg.

PETERSBUBG, Sept. 6.—The Chrestele of the PETERSBURG, Sept. 6.—The Chrentele of the 2d says Stanton telegraphed Dix of the fall of Atlanta, and also that the draft is reduced to three hundred thousand, and concludes his dispatch by saying that one hundred thousand new troops or properly furnished is all that Grant asks for to capture Richmond and give the finishing blow. 16 the rebel armies yet in the field. The residue of the call will be adequate to garrison forts, cities, lines of communications, supplies, free the country of gastrillas, give accurity to trade, protect commerce, travel and establish peace, order and tranquility is every State. lines of communications, supplies, free the try of guerrillas, give security to trade, procumeros, travel and establish peace, orde tranquility is every State.

Mexican Tews.

PASCAGOULA, Sept. 5.—The New Orleans Picayane of \$1st says the steamer "Gertrude" was fired into the day before, by Rebel batteries three quarters of a mile above Bayon Sayra. Twenty shots fired-12 took effect. Guabest "Lefavette drove them " "White Cloud" was also fred into at the s e time at Bayon Sayra, one shot

The True Delta says Certinas met the the Trai-ter Useria 10 miles north of Victoria, and after an eletinate battle of five hours with him, is said to have gained the most brilliant victory for the Liberals during the war. On receipt of intelli-gence at Matameras, Lt. Gel. Certines: Gensal, proce at Matamorne, I.A. Gol. Cortines; Golived a sainte of thirty gune. Plage and he streamed from every house-top. It is run that Gen. Cortines, with his violecious are mayohing on Matamorne, to context their all up the Ele Grande.

CHEST FURSIO